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Wood's

Garden for

Guide

1914



**HIGH
GRADE
SEEDS**

WOOD'S
GOLDEN
SELF-BLANCHING
CELERY

WOOD'S
EARLIEST PROLIFIC
SQUASH

WOOD'S FAMOUS
BRIMMER TOMATO
THE KING OF ALL TOMATOES
FOR EXTRA LARGE SIZE AND
SUPERIOR TABLE QUALITIES.

STORE AND OFFICE

12 SOUTH 14TH ST. NEAR MAIN ST

WAREHOUSES

14TH ST. ADJOINING MAYOS BRIDGE

13 SOUTH 14TH ST. NEAR MAIN ST.

1410 EAST CARY ST.

BRANCH STORES

1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST

COR. 6TH AND MARSHALL STS.

SEED FARMS AND TRIAL GROUNDS

KENBROOK AND WILLIAMSON'S.

GOLDEN
CREAM
CORN

T.W. WOOD & SONS,
RICHMOND, VA., U.S.A.

**SEED GROWERS
AND
MERCHANTS**

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HARDY ROSES

STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Orders for Roses and Nursery Stock are shipped direct from our Kenbrook Farm, and cannot be shipped with orders for seeds.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

- Alf Colomb.**—Cherry-crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower, free bloomer.
Clio.—Flesh color shaded to rose-pink; large globular flowers; handsome foliage.
Gen'l Jacqueminot.—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.
Giant of Battles.—Rich red; very large; good form and substance.
Magna Charta.—Bright, rosy-pink; extra large fine flowers.
Madam Plantier.—Pure white, large and double; a June rose; a free bloomer.
Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety-crimson color; passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant

Everblooming Tea Roses

- Baldwin (Helen Gould.)**—Warm, rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds.
Bon Silene.—Bright, crimson-rose color; large, good shape buds.
Bougere.—Peach-pink, delicately shaded deep; double flowers.
Clothilde Soupert.—Ivory white, shading to deep pink at center; a profuse bloomer and a strong dwarf grower.
Killarney.—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-full flowers of great beauty.
La Detroit.—Clear, flesh-pink, shading to deep rose; very full and tea scented; vigorous grower; abundant bloomer.
Marie van Houtte.—Rich creamy-white, full, sweetly scented.
Maman Cochet.—Rich rosy pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and very fragrant; long stems.
White Maman Cochet.—Pure white and waxy, taking on a pink flush; large and beautiful in bud and bloom.
Marie Lambert.—(Snowflake).—Pure white, fine grower and bloomer excellent for nursery.
Madam Lombard.—Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; very fragrant and free.
Mrs. Benj. E. Cant.—Bright, clear rose-pink; a good bedding rose; very free grower and bloomer.
My Maryland.—Salmon-pink of a soft and pleasing shade; long stems and long pointed buds; very full and fragrant.
Safrano.—Bright saffron-yellow, the best of its color; good buds and fine shaped flowers; vigorous and fragrant.
Rhea Reid.—Large as American Beauty (one of its parents) double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continues as the Bride, and red as Richmond in winter.

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots after setting out is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development.

Bourbon Roses

- Burbank.**—Bright, rose-pink; a shade darker than Hermosa.
Mrs. De Graw.—Soft, deep pink; fine formed; ever blooming and hardy.

Rambler and Climbing Roses

- Baby Rambler.**—Dwarf and bushy, but of climbing type, and otherwise resembles Crimson Rambler. Blooms all summer.
Climbing Meteor.—Deep rich-crimson; grows ten to fifteen feet in one season; blooms freely and persistently; hardy.
Crimson Rambler.—Vivid, crimson mass of blooms that are beautiful till late in the season; a rapid producer, growing from ten to twenty feet in one season. Perfectly hardy.
Dorothy Perkins.—Shell-pink that holds for a long time fading finally to a deep rose; very sweet; hardy.
Lady Gay.—Cherry-pink fading to soft white; flowers in large loose trusses; a perfectly hardy climber.
Mary Washington.—Pure white flowers of medium size, blooming profusely in large clusters throughout the summer, a strong grower; slight musk fragrance.
Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Deep rich crimson, brighter than crimson rambler; large, full and lasting flowers in panicle; very vigorous and productive; entirely free from mildew.
Reine Marie Henriette.—Rich, brilliant crimson; fine in bud and large, full, finely formed flowers; a sturdy climber and ever blooming. Specially thrifty in the South.
Tausendschoen.—Varying shades of delicately flushed white to deep pink, in bright clusters that almost cover the foliage; a hardy climber with few thorns.
Veilchenblau.—Opens reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; immense panicles of blooms; very nearly a blue rose. A recent introduction.
White Rambler.—Pure white flowers in great clusters. Grows vigorously.
Yellow Rambler.—Double, golden-yellow flowers in large clusters. A hardy climber.

Price of all varieties (customer's selection) 25 cents each: \$2.50 per dozen

HARDY PHLOXES

Assorted colors
15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

- Miss Lingard** A grand white phlox; lilac eye; large individual florets. Blooms earlier and stays in bloom longer than other sorts. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.
Coquelicot A fine pure scarlet phlox with a crimson eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily
(*Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora*) The old-fashioned late flowering sort; spikes 3 to 4 inches high, flowers rich ochre-red. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath) Paniculata A beautiful fashioned plant. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WOOD'S SEEDS FOR 1914

AGRICULTURAL conditions are improving wonderfully throughout our Southland. Our farmers are paying much more attention to the diversification of crops and to the growing of grass, clover and forage and feed crops to supply their home demand. This, with the good crops and good prices for corn, tobacco, cotton and other money crops which have been made throughout the South the past season, has put our farmers in a better position than ever before. The values of farm lands are increasing, and the South is attracting more attention than ever from an immigration point of view. This all promises well for the future condition and prosperity of our agriculturists.

FARM SEEDS

We desire to call particular attention to our Farm Seed pages in this catalog. The information which we give in regard to the sowing of grass and clover seeds, and the planting of soja beans, cow peas and other forage crops, is particularly full and complete. Our catalog has long been a recognized authority in its information both in regard to farm and garden seeds.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

We have issued this publication monthly during the active seasons for the past eight years, and it has met with warm and hearty appreciation by our customers, giving them, just at the right time, information not only in regard to the planting and cultivating of different crops, but also about the crops that can be planted and grown to advantage. We mail this publication free of charge to those whose orders indicate an interest in farming or gardening for profit. Any of our customers who do not now receive it, we will take pleasure in putting on our mailing list, upon request.

Our trade in both **FARM** and **GARDEN SEEDS** has again shown a decided increase in the past year, which is the best of evidence as to the high quality of our seeds and the satisfaction they are giving to our customers.

OUR WAREHOUSE, OFFICE AND STORE equipment for the handling of our business is unsurpassed in this country. Our trial and seed farms, *Kenbrook* and *Williamson*, are used and operated for the benefit of our customers, in determining from practical experience as to the best and most improved varieties of seeds for our customers.

We thank our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your orders. Wishing you a bounteous prosperity throughout the coming year, we remain,

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 1, 1914.*

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

Seeds by Mail Packets, ounces and quarter-pounds are mailed at our expense. Larger quantities are quoted throughout this catalog "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. "By express" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

Seeds by Express On February 1, 1914, a new schedule of express rates will go into effect. This is patterned after the zone or block system of the Parcels Post. Richmond is in "Block No. 1248." Your express agent will have on file a table of charges for packages of all weights. **Seeds and plants are carried at a special rate, one-fourth less than general merchandise.**

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipment For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuation in Prices Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed the middle of December. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:
"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

Calendar of Monthly Operations—WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in Spring and two weeks later in the Fall.

January. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep grazing.

March. This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Apply fertilizer as a top dressing to fall sown grain and grass and clover seeds. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf essex rape.

April. Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, koh-rabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock, plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June. Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn.

July. Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow rutabagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August. Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and Big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta бага and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should

be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.

September. Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

October. Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats rye, barley, vetches and rape. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

November. Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December. Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrowfat Peas for market or garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

"Wood's Crop Special" issued monthly gives full information as to crops that can be planted to advantage and profit each month throughout the year. Mailed free on request.



This display was grown from WOOD'S SEEDS by my fourteen-year old son, Murphy, and was exhibited at our County Fair on the grounds of the Virginia Agricultural College and received the highest cash prize for the best farm collection, together with eight ribbons.—A. T. KEISTER, Montgomery County, Va., November, 1913.

SPECIAL BULK PRICES ON Wood's Seeds for Market Growers.

Below we give our special bulk prices on the leading varieties of vegetable seeds used by market growers and gardeners in large quantities. For more than thirty years we have been supplying Wood's Vegetable Seeds to an ever-increasing number of our best truckers and gardeners. By numerous tests and selections on our farms, we are constantly improving both the quality and productivity of our seeds, and the large and steady increase in our trade is the best evidence that both our seeds and methods of business are giving the most satisfactory results to our customers.

The bulk prices named below are for shipment by freight or express, customers paying transportation charges.

Half-pounds supplied at pound rates; half-bushels at bushel rates. For prices on smaller quantities, see body of catalogue.

BUSH, or SNAP BEANS— Green Podded Varieties

	Peck.	Bnshel.
Hodson Green Pod.....	\$1.65	\$6.00
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.....	1.25	4.50
Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks.....	1.25	4.50
Black Valentine.....	1.60	6.00
Bountiful.....	1.35	4.75
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	1.25	4.50
Longfellow.....	1.40	5.00
Extra Early Refugee.....	1.30	4.75
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	1.60	5.25
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	1.65	6.00
Refugee, or Thousand to One.....	1.40	5.00
Full Measure.....	1.60	6.00

Wax Podded Varieties

	Peck.	Bnshel.
Hodson Wax.....	\$1.60	\$5.75
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	1.55	5.75
Davis Kidney Wax.....	1.65	5.75
Dwarf Black Wax.....	1.65	6.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	1.75	6.25
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.....	1.65	6.00
Dwarf Golden Wax.....	1.60	5.75
New Hardy Wax.....	1.65	6.00

LIMA BEANS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Wood's Prolific Bnsh Lima.....	\$1.65	\$6.25
Henderson's Bnsh Lima.....	1.60	6.00
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	1.85	7.00
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	3.00	11.00
Wood's Improved Pole Lima.....	1.60	6.00
Small Lima, or Butter Bean.....	1.50	5.50
Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima.....	1.50	5.50
Large White Lima.....	1.40	5.25
Carpenter's Pole Lima.....	1.75	6.50
Ideal Pole Lima.....	1.65	6.00

GARDEN PEAS

	Peck.	Bushel.
Pedigree Extra Early.....	\$1.50	\$5.50
Wood's Lightning Excelsior.....	1.40	5.25
Alaska.....	1.40	5.25
Large Podded Alaska.....	1.60	6.00
Ameer.....	1.60	6.00
First and Best.....	1.35	5.00
Gradus or Prosperity.....	2.00	7.50
Thomas Laxton.....	2.00	7.50
Eclipse or Surprise.....	1.75	6.50
Nott's Excelsior.....	1.75	6.50
American Wonder.....	1.75	6.50
McLean's Little Gem.....	1.65	6.00
McLean's Advancer.....	1.50	5.50
Horsford's Market Garden.....	1.50	5.50
Bliss Everbearing.....	1.50	5.50
Champion of England.....	1.50	5.50
Telephone.....	1.65	6.00
Large White Marrowfat.....	1.20	4.00
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	1.25	4.25

BEETS

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Crosby's Improved Egyptian.....	\$.80	\$.75
Extra Early Egyptian.....	.65	.60
Wood's Crimson Globe.....	.80	.75
Extra Early Eclipse.....	.65	.60
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	.65	.60
Detroit Dark Red.....	.80	.75
Edmand's Blood Turnip.....	.65	.60
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	.65	.60

CORN

	100 ears.	Peck.	Bushel.
Extra Early Adams.....	\$2.00	\$.90	\$3.00
Early Adams or Burlington.....	2.00	.90	3.00
Ideal Early Adams.....	2.25	1.00	3.25
Delicious Cream.....		1.25	4.00
Trucker's Favorite.....	2.25	.90	3.00
White Evergreen.....		1.10	3.75
Country Gentleman.....		1.10	4.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....		1.10	3.75

CABBAGE

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Wood's Extra Early.....	\$2.90	\$2.80
Wood's Charleston Wakefield.....	1.90	1.75
Wood's Selec'd Early Jer. Wakefield.....	2.00	1.90
Winnigstadt.....	1.60	1.50
Early Drumhead.....	1.60	1.50
Enkhuizen Glory.....	2.15	2.00
Eureka Extra Early.....	1.90	1.75
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	1.60	1.50
Henderson's Early Summer.....	1.65	1.60
All Head Early.....	2.40	2.30
All Seasons.....	1.90	1.80
Surehead.....	1.65	1.55
Large Late Drum Head.....	1.65	1.60
Danish Ballhead, or Hollander.....	1.90	1.75
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.....	1.75	1.60
Autumn King, or World-Beater.....	1.65	1.55

CARROTS

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.....	25c.	75c.
Early Scarlet Horn.....	25c.	75c.
Half Long Danvers.....	25c.	70c.
Oxheart, or Guerande.....	25c.	70c.
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted.....	25c.	70c.
Improved Long Orange.....	25c.	65c.
Chantenay or Model.....	25c.	75c.

CELERY

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Golden Self-Blanch. (French-grown).....	\$4.25	\$15.00
Improved White Plume.....	1.00	3.00
Dwarf Golden Heart.....	.45	1.50
Giant Pascal.....	.50	1.75
Winter Queen.....	.50	1.65

CUCUMBER

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Klondike.....	70c.	65c.
Davis Perfect.....	70c.	65c.
Early Fortune.....	65c.	60c.
Arlington White Spine.....	65c.	60c.
Improved Early White Spine.....	65c.	60c.
Improved Long Green.....	70c.	60c.
Green Prolific Pickling.....	65c.	60c.
Early Green Cluster.....	65c.	60c.
New Model.—An extra fine strain of White Spine.....	75c.	70c.

EGG PLANT

	1/4-lb.	lb.
New York Improved Purple.....	\$.90	\$2.90
Black Beauty.....	1.00	3.15
Florida High Bush.....	.90	2.90

LETTUCE

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Wood's Cabbage.....	50c.	\$1.40
May King.....	35c.	1.10
Early Prize Head.....	30c.	.90
Grand Rapids.....	40c.	1.15
Improved Hanson.....	30c.	.90
Wood's Improved Big Boston.....	40c.	1.10
California Cream Butter.....	30c.	.90

CANTALOUPE

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
New Early Rocky Ford.....	\$.90	\$.85
Rocky Ford Netted Gem.....	.55	.50
Knight.....	.90	.80
Wood's Netted Gem.....	.75	.70
Netted Rock or Eden Gem.....	.75	.70
Wood's Perfection.....	.90	.85
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.65	.60
Burrell's Gem.....	.65	.60
Baltimore or Acme.....	.65	.60
Jenny Lind.....	.65	.60
Extra Early Hanover.....	.90	.85
Netted Nutmeg.....	.65	.60
Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford.....	.75	.70

ONION SEED

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Extra Early White Pearl.....	\$1.50	\$1.40
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	1.10	
Silver Skin, or White Portugal.....	1.50	
Large Red Wethersfield.....	1.00	
Southport White Globe.....	2.15	
Southport Yellow Globe.....	1.40	
Southport Red Globe.....	1.50	
Prize Taker, or Spanish King.....	1.30	1.25
Mammoth Silver King.....	1.50	

WATERMELON

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Harris' Earliest.....	50c.	45c.
Dark Icing.....	50c.	45c.
Alabama Sweets.....	40c.	35c.
New Favorite.....	50c.	45c.
Tom Watson.....	55c.	50c.
Halbert Honey.....	55c.	50c.
Jackson.....	90c.	85c.
Eden.....	40c.	35c.
Florida Favorite.....	45c.	40c.
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.....	80c.	75c.
Carolina Bradford.....	50c.	45c.
Kelb Gem.....	35c.	30c.
Kleckley's Sweets.....	50c.	45c.
Blue Gem, or Iceberg.....	35c.	30c.
Jones or Jumbo.....	35c.	30c.
Duke Jones.....	40c.	35c.
Dixie.....	35c.	30c.
Triumph.....	50c.	45c.
Prize of Georgia.....	40c.	35c.

PARSNIP

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Wood's Improved.....	25c.	50c.
Sugar, or Hollow Crown.....	20c.	40c.

PEPPER

	1/4-lb.	lb.	5-lb. lots
Chinese Giant.....	\$1.00	\$3.25	
Ruby King.....	.60	2.00	\$1.90
Ruby Giant.....	.90	2.90	2.75
Bell, or Bullnose.....	.45	1.65	
Neapolitan.....	.60	1.90	

RADISH

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Crimson Giant.....	50c.	45c.
Ex. Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe.....	40c.	35c.
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip.....	35c.	30c.
Early White Turnip.....	40c.	35c.
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip.....	35c.	30c.
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	40c.	35c.
French Breakfast.....	35c.	30c.
Chartier Long Scarlet.....	35c.	30c.
Long White Icicle.....	45c.	40c.
Brightest Long Scarlet.....	35c.	30c.
Wood's Early Frame.....	35c.	32c.

SPINACH

	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Long Season.....	25c.	20c.
Round Thick Leaved.....	20c.	15c.
Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale.....	20c.	15c.
Long Standing.....	20c.	15c.

SALSIFY

	1/4-lb.	lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	30c.	\$1.00
Golden.....	50c.	1.50

SQUASH or CYMLING

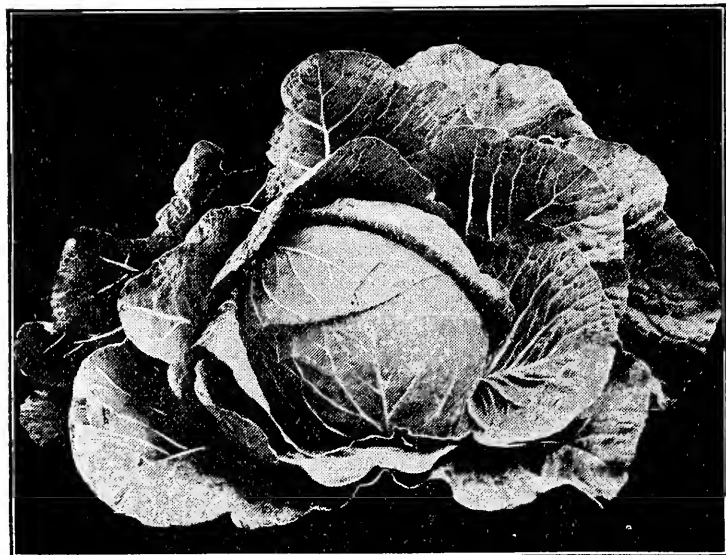
	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Giant Summer Crookneck.....	55c.	50c.
Wood's Earliest Prolific.....	75c.	70c.
Early White Bush, or Pattypan.....	50c.	45c.
Mammoth White Bush.....	55c.	50c.
Golden Summer Crookneck.....	50c.	45c.
Mammoth Yellow Bush.....	55c.	50c.
Hubbard.....	75c.	70c.

TOMATOES

	1/4-lb.	lb.	5-lb. lots and over
Wood's First Early.....	\$.75	\$2.40	\$2.25
Bonnie Best.....	.75	2.40	2.25
Spark's Earliana.....	.60	1.90	1.80
June Pink.....	.60	2.00	1.90
Nolte's Earliest.....	.60	1.90	1.80
Chalk's Jewel.....	.60	1.90	1.80
Fordhook First.....	.60	1.90	1.80
Livingston's Globe.....	.75	2.40	
Wood's Improved Beauty.....	.50	1.65	1.55
Early Acme.....	.45	1.50	1.40
Perfection.....	.45	1.50	1.40
Favorite.....	.45	1.50	1.40
Paragon.....	.45	1.50	1.40
Wood's Improved Trophy.....	.50	1.50	1.40
Matchless.....	.60	1.90	1.80
Royal Red.....	.50	1.60	1.50
Stone.....	.50	1.50	1.40
Wood's Improved Ponderosa.....	1.00	3.50	3.25

Wood's Seeds of Special Merit

Copenhagen Market Cabbage



A splendid new early maturing, round-headed cabbage, which has attained great popularity wherever it has been grown. It is remarkably uniform in maturity, coming in about the same time as the Charleston Wakefield, but will give a much heavier yield per acre than that variety. The heads under favorable conditions average about eight pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core, and of fine quality. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, always tightly folded. The plants can, therefore, be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Its uniformity of maturity is of decided advantage, as it entails less labor in harvesting the crop, and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting. It is very attractive in appearance, and one of the best and most salable varieties for market purposes, while its superior table qualities make it a much desired kind for the private garden.

Packet, 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. postpaid, \$5.50.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

We call the particular attention of our customers to this variety, of which we were the original introducers. It is a week to ten days earlier than the Early Bush Squash, very prolific, and a most desirable kind, both for home use and market.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Chinese Petsai or Cut Cabbage

A few years ago we tested this new salad on our Hollybrook Farm and were so well pleased that we distributed a quantity of the seeds among our customers. It was an immediate success; letters came from all parts of the South praising it in the highest terms. It is ready in three weeks after sowing and may be had up to cold, freezing weather. Sow in drills and thin out to 6 or 8 inches apart. It will stand frost, but not extreme cold. In quality and flavor it is the equal of any salad grown.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express \$1.25 per lb.

The Harvester Pea

A NEW GARDEN PEA OF REMARKABLE PRODUCTIVENESS AND DELICIOUS FLAVOR.

This new introduction in peas originated with one of our largest and most experienced pea growers, who pronounces it a great acquisition in garden peas. It is medium early in maturity, very heavy yielder, and of excellent flavor; grows about 18 inches in height, and pods at top of vine. The pods and vine are dark green in color, and the vine is healthy in growth and exceptionally sturdy. It is also very resistant to blight and sunburn, making a vigorous growth and yield under adverse conditions which would seriously affect other peas. It is very hardy and very prolific. The pods are of large size, and double-podded peas, large and delicious in flavor. It is especially recommended for the private garden, and for market gardeners it will prove particularly valuable, on account of its large size, fine appearance and prolific yields. We recommend this new pea to our customers with confidence, believing that it will soon take its place as one of the leading and standard varieties.

Prices: Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 45 cts.; peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

Little Marvel Pea

A fine new extra early wrinkled pea; growing to a uniform height of 18 inches, the vines heavily set with fine pods, generally borne in pairs. The pods average two-and-a-half inches long, square or blunt ended, and are well filled with large, deep green peas, generally six or seven to the pod. The peas are ready fully as early as the America Wonder, but the pods and peas are larger and the Little Marvel produces a heavier crop.

Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.90; bus. \$7.00.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

This splendid and productive bush lima bean, introduced by us, continues to give the most satisfactory and profitable results wherever it is grown. It is more prolific than any of the bush limas. We have been carefully selecting this strain for a number of years, both with a view to uniformity in growth and productiveness, and the stock that we offer now is quite an improvement over the bean as originally introduced. It continues to maintain its popularity, and our sales of it increase every year.

Price: Per packet 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.25.

I have been raising Bush Lima Beans from your seed for several years and consider them first class in every respect, and have also had good luck with all other seeds bought of you.—MRS. N. L. LYON, Nelson Co., Va., October 28, 1912.

Have had good success with your Prolific Dwarf Lima Beans, last two seasons realized \$200.00 per acre, and that as second crop.—J. T. L. PRESTON, Rockbridge Co., Va., January 29, 1913.



The Harvester Pea

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

The prize-winning tomato, both for size and superior table qualities.

Our customers are enthusiastic in its praise, and where grown for market, report the most profitable and satisfactory results.

Full description of this splendid tomato will be found on page 41 of this catalog. The following are reports from our customers in regard to their success with WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO the past season.

Sells Brimmer Tomatoes at 50 cents per dozen

I have grown your seed for the past three years, and I have had very good results. The Brimmer Tomatoes can't be excelled. I carried a basket of two dozen to Anderson on the 24th inst. They weighed 25 lbs., and were admired by every one that saw them. I sell them at fifty cents per dozen. I send you a clipping from our State paper.
—J. W. SIMPSON,
Anderson Co., S. C., July 28, 1913.

The following is the clipping referred to:

(Special to the Herald.)

Anderson, S. C., July 23.—Capt. J. W. Simpson, who lives at Pendleton, in Anderson County, called at the office of the chamber of commerce this morning and left with the organization and the agricultural department a fine display of tomatoes. These tomatoes average, some of them, two pounds in weight, and the circumference of the largest is nineteen inches, or a foot and one-half, and it is believed that this is a record-breaker in tomato production. The tomatoes are beautifully colored and splendidly formed, and splendid specimens symmetrically. They are of the Brimmer variety.

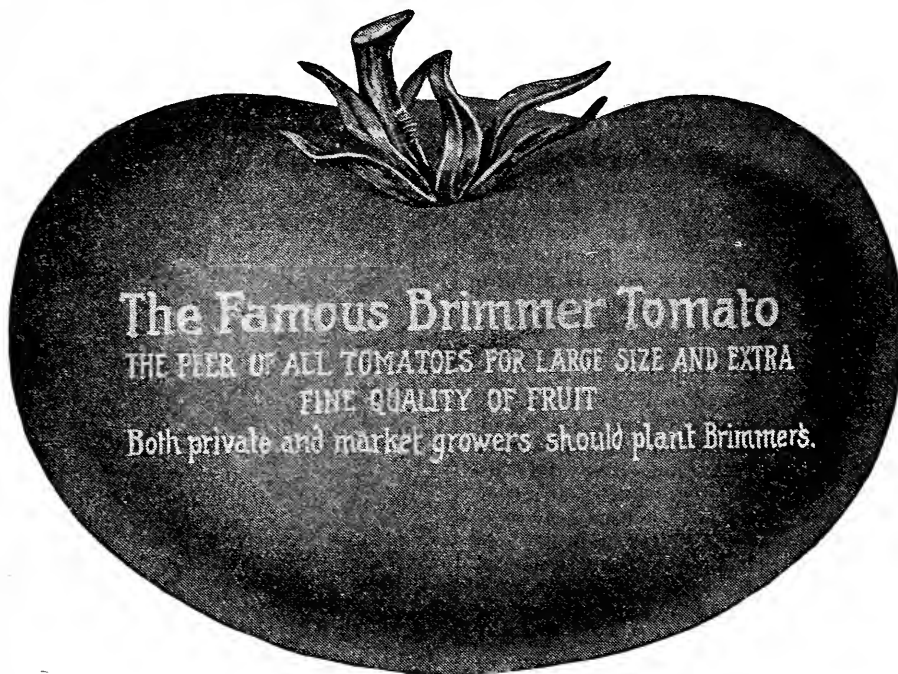
Mr. Simpson has been making a specialty of growing tomatoes for several years past, and last year he says his tomatoes averaged in price 70 cents per hill to the acre, and that based on acreage production, he averaged \$2,800 per acre. These tomatoes have been placed on inspection at the chamber of commerce, and will be placed in jars with preserving fluid by the agricultural department, and perhaps sent to the state fair at Columbia for exhibition purposes, and perhaps they will be sent on to the national land exhibition at Chicago this fall, to be placed in competition with tomatoes grown all over America.

Price, Brimmer Tomato, Pkt. 15 cts.; 4 pkts for 50 cts.; 10 pkts for \$1.00.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans

For productiveness this variety surpasses any of the small lima or butter bean family, and is one of the best and most profitable varieties to plant both for home use and market.

Price: Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.



Sells Brimmer Tomato at five cents per pound—perfect quality and shape

I am sending you to-day, by express, a small box of your famous Brimmer Tomatoes. I purchased the seed from the Mann Drug Co., of High Point. The seed was sown the first of June, and August 23rd I gathered ripe fruit from same. I have about 100 hills. The vines have from six to ten tomatoes on them, and weigh from twelve to twenty-four ounces each. The shape and quality is perfect, as you may see. They are selling to-day at five cents per pound. I think is the finest tomato I ever saw.
—C. C. SHAW, Guilford Co., N. C., September 1, 1913.

Brimmers won first premium at Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair

I want to express my great satisfaction with the Brimmer Tomato Seed which you sent me in the spring. The season here is late, of course, in comparison with Virginia, and they are at their best right now, and are the admiration of all who see them. I sent a few to the Saratoga County Fair and easily won first premium.—MRS. J. MASON KNOX, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 12, 1913.

Brimmer Tomato—the most solid and finest quality of any tomatoes grown, in THIRTY years experience

The writer tried your Brimmer Tomato last season, and after thirty years of tomato growing found it, without exception, the most solid and the finest quality of any tomato ever grown or tasted by him.—COLLINS HARDWARE CO., Suffolk Co., Mass., January 17, 1913.

Brimmer Tomato weighed 2 1/2 lbs.—finest both for table use and canning

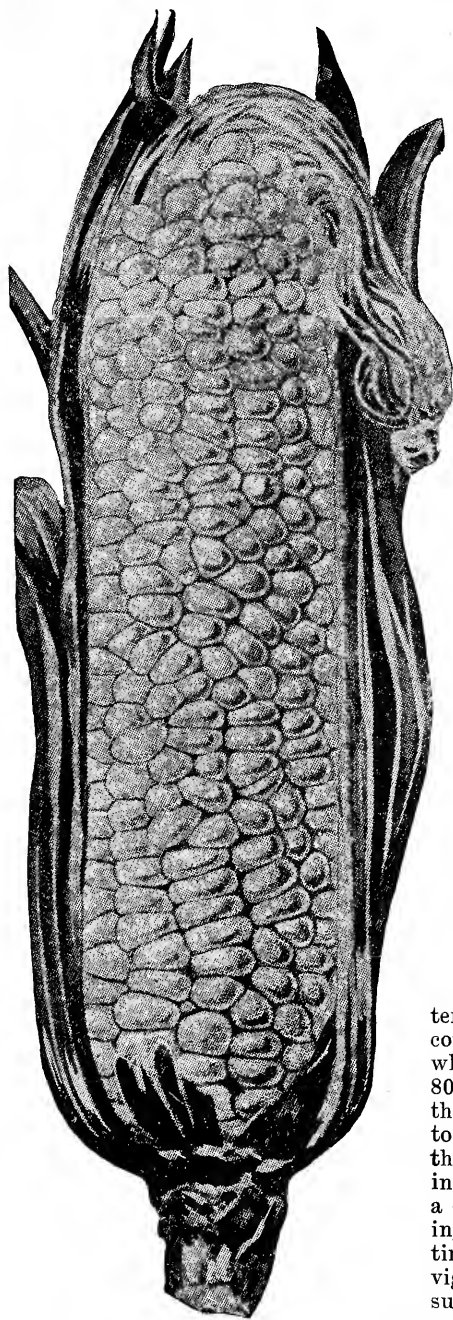
The seed received from you last spring all good. I think the Brimmer Tomato the finest for table use, and also for canning I have ever seen. It was very dry last year, but ours did fine. I weighed one Brimmer Tomato that we raised last year. It weighed two and one-half pounds down.—MRS. GEORGE H. WRAY, Dinwiddie Co., Va., March 11, 1913.

Ohio Sugar Cantaloupe

Our customers who plant for quality would do well to plant at least a part of their crop in this variety, as it surpasses in delicious, sugary flavor, and is also very productive. For full description and information see page 29.

Price: Per packet 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. postpaid, \$1.00. By express per lb. 90 cts.

Golden Cream Sweet Corn



This new variety is a decided improvement on the well-known and popular Golden Bantam, making a larger ear, and surpassing that variety in its sweetness and delicious flavor. It is fully as early as the Golden Bantam, the stalks grow four to five feet and bear two to four ears each, which vary in size, being rather smaller than the old-fashioned sweet corn, but a most desirable size for table use. The kernels are long and pointed, and are borne on a slender cob in irregular rows. In its green state the kernels are light yellow, but they cook to a bright golden yellow. The flavor of the Golden Cream is rich, nut-like and delicious, which, together with its productiveness and early maturity, is bound to make it one of the most popular sugar corns in cultivation.

Price: Per pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.

Groit Cow Peas

We wish to call special attention to this splendid new cow peas, full description of which will be found on page 80 of this catalog. We believe that this new pea is destined to take front rank, as one of the most desirable varieties in cultivation. It is not only a quick-growing, early maturing variety, but at the same time makes a large and most vigorous growth of vines, surpassing the New Era and Whippoorwill. At the

same time, it is one of the surest and most prolific in yield of peas, one grower in Delaware reporting a yield of 96 bushels from one bushel sown. We believe that this new pea is going to create a sensation in the growth of cow peas, and that it will prove not only one of the best and most desirable kinds to grow for soil-improving and forage purposes, but also a very profitable variety to grow for the saving of seed. Its early maturity makes it particularly valuable in this respect, as the chief injury to the cow pea crop usually comes late in the fall from rainy weather or early frosts. The Groit, maturing before other varieties, makes the saving of the seed to come at a more propitious time for the effective harvesting of the crop.

We recommend this variety very strongly to our customers, believing that it is destined to be in good demand at profitable prices for a number of years to come.

Price: 10 cts. per packet; 20 cts. per quart; \$1.25 per peck; \$4.00 per bushel.

Schell's New Quality Pepper



A most valuable new pepper for both market and home use. It is of a beautiful red color, very attractive shape, and of decidedly superior quality, almost as sweet as an apple. It averages about 5 inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the stem, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the tip. Has proved to be one of the most prolific peppers in cultivation. Was originated by one of the largest and most successful market gardeners in this country, who has been growing it as his best crop for a number of years. We especially commend this pepper to our Southern growers and shippers, as well as to the private gardener. Packet 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Soja Beans

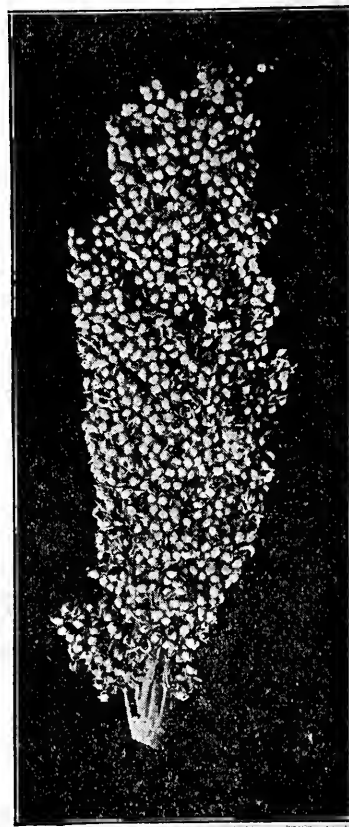
We call particular attention to the new varieties of Soja Beans listed by us this year, on page 79 of this catalogue. The Tarheel Black and Wilson Black Sojas are two varieties of great promise, and wherever they are grown, customers are enthusiastic in their praise, and are increasing their acreage very considerably. They are both earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Sojas, and, consequently, can be grown to better advantage, both for seed and forage purposes than the Mammoth Yellow. See page 79 of this catalog for full description and information.

Feterita

The New Drought-Resisting Forage Plant

Our western farmers are enthusiastic in the praise of this new forage plant, which last season made good crops of seed and forage where other forage plants, such as sorghums and kaffir corn, failed entirely on account of the drought throughout the West. Feterita is earlier in maturity than kaffir corn, and is considered superior, both in grain and fodder production. We believe that this new fodder plant is destined to come into great popularity all through the South and West. Feterita should be planted and cultivated the same as kaffir corn, after the ground and weather get warm, from April to July.

Price: Per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.



Casey's Pure-Bred Corn

A THOROUGHbred PRIZE-WINNING WHITE CORN

Our stock of this corn was grown by Mr. T. O. Sandy, who regards it as one of the best white corns for this section and further South. It was originated by one of the best farmers in Kentucky, and carefully bred up by him for a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Sandy procured this corn from the originator five years ago, and has grown it in this State, carefully selecting it each year, for the past five years, and he considers it to-day one of the best and most productive white corns grown. It is a pure white corn, deep-grained and very attractive. Wherever exhibited, it has taken prizes at our State and county fairs, and has taken more prizes than any other variety shown in this State. Our customers who desire to get a pure-bred, prize-winning stock of corn, and a corn that will give them the most satisfactory results from a crop-producing and quality point of view, will do well to plant this variety.

Price: Quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$2.50.

Biggs' Seven-Ear Corn

Biggs' Seven-Ear Corn is a very prolific variety, fully adapted to the Southern States. Our stock is grown by the originator, Mr. Biggs, who writes as follows:

"For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn and I believe it to be the best corn that I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and one-third barrels to the acre, have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, have often made twenty and never less than fifteen."

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in its 1912 Report, named Biggs' Seven-Ear as ranking the highest in yield of bushels per acre, of all the various corns tried at its different experiment stations, during the season of 1911.

Our tests this year, on our own farm, showed the corn to be a very uniform and remarkably prolific variety. The ears, while of good size and attractive appearance, are not suitable to win in an exhibition of ear corn, but we recommend the corn to plant for a heavy yielding variety in competition for prize winning yields per acre. Price: Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$3.00 per bushel.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat

A new grain which is creating quite a sensation in the South and West. A letter from one of our Florida customers stated that this, when planted early in the season, produces two crops of seed and forage from one planting, and states that for flour, feed and grain it will equal anything in the United States, while for chickens, hogs, sheep or horses it at all times takes the place of corn. This Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be planted at the same time as sorghum or kaffir corn, and planted in drills 18 inches apart. It stools out after the first cutting, producing the second growth equally as good as the first. In harvesting the seed, the tops are cut off and cured in a dry place and threshed out. For forage the stalks can be mowed the same as grass. It starts its growth again very quickly after cutting, and will in favorable weather mature a second crop within about sixty days after the first cutting.

We recommend this new forage plant to our customers, believing that it will prove to be a most desirable plant, particularly as a forage plant and for raising a most desirable and nutritious grain for food for poultry and other stock.

Price: Per lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7 cts. per lb.

Rhodes Grass

Rhodes Grass has been grown in Florida for the last three or four years, with marked success. It is of fine growth, and the quality of the hay is said to be equal to that of the best timothy hay as grown in more northerly latitudes. One Florida farmer has reported that in sixty days from sowing his Rhodes Grass was ready for the mower. It will spread so as to smother out Bermuda, Crab and Nut Grasses. Those who have grown it in Florida, Texas, and the Gulf States pronounce it unexcelled in growth and value by any other grass.

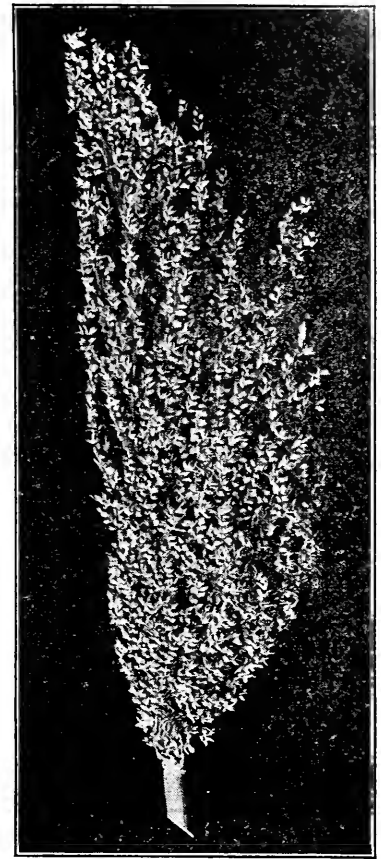
Rhodes Grass is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow and tender leaves and with rather few branching stems. When grown from seed, its growth is commonly erect the first season, but the second season it makes runner-like branches two to four feet long, with root at the joints and so cover the ground quit rapidly.

While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two or three cuttings of about one ton each per acre. The hay is of excellent quality. The grass bears severe drought and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season.

Rhodes Grass is recommended for cultivation in Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States, and is especially promising for the semi-arid regions of the extreme southwest, where the temperature does not fall below 20° Fahrenheit.

It is best sown in April or May. The seed bed should be very thoroughly prepared, and the seed covered very lightly. It must, however, be in contact with moist soil to germinate readily. Five to ten pounds of seed is sown to the acre.

Price: Per lb. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.



Wood's Seed Potatoes

We do one of the largest businesses in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to stocks ordinarily sold.

Our Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes have achieved quite a reputation for the superiority of stocks which we supply, and for the uniformly satisfactory yields reported by our customers.

The Second Crop Potatoes which we offer are grown on the Eastern Shore, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These potatoes are planted in July or early in August, and the crop dug late in the fall, which enables them to be furnished in the very best and most vigorous condition for planting in the early spring. Second Crop Seed Potatoes average a little smaller in size than Maine-grown seed potatoes, and consequently plant a little farther than those kinds.

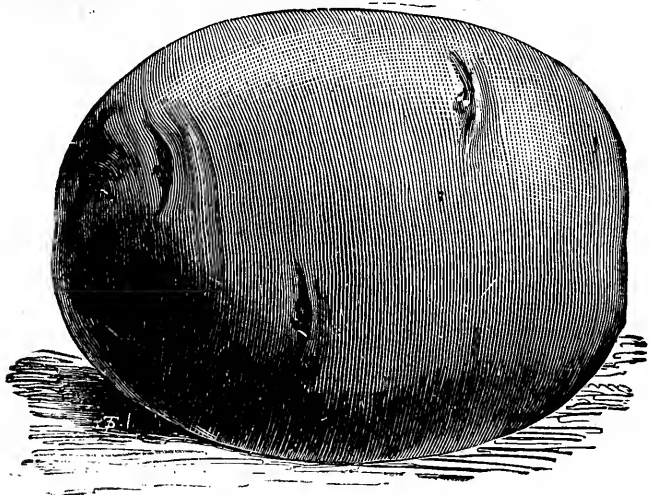
Our Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes are grown principally in New York State and Michigan.

FULL-SIZED BARRELS.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized, eleven-peck, double head barrels, and not in the under-sized barrels or cloth-head barrels which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

SEED POTATOES IN BAGS.—We can also supply potatoes shipped in bags (165 lbs., 11 pecks) when desired, but shipment in barrels is better and more satisfactory, as it prevents potatoes from bruising and potatoes carry better in barrels.

PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. If the ground is not rich enough, a good application of Mapes' Potato Manure or our Standard Potato Fertilizer should be used. From six to eight hundred pounds is the quantity usually used, although the use of twelve to fifteen hundred pounds to the acre is a very common occurrence.



Wood's Earliest Potato

Wood's Earliest—This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yielder, and produces nearly all large potatoes.

Maine-Grown Seed.—Per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

The Wood's Earliest Potatoes I bought from you were the best early potatoes I ever planted.—A. B. SAUNDERS, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 6, 1913.

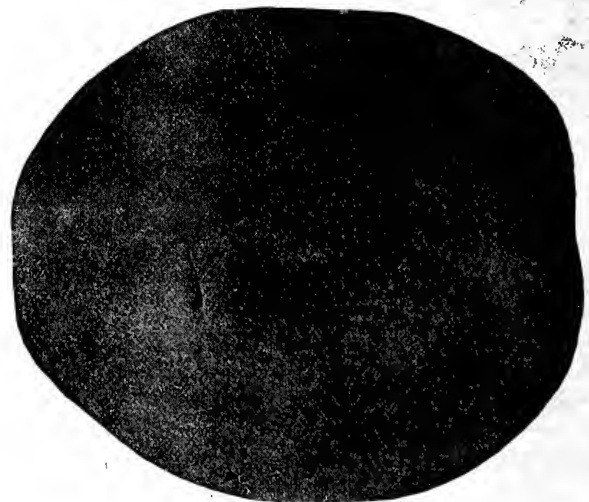
The Wood's Earliest Potato which I got from you in April made great big potatoes by the last of May.—JNO. T. REYNOLDS, Pittsylvania Co., Va., June 27, 1913.

Extra Early Sunlight—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel about \$3.65.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes. Superior Both in Quality and Productiveness.



Irish Cobbler

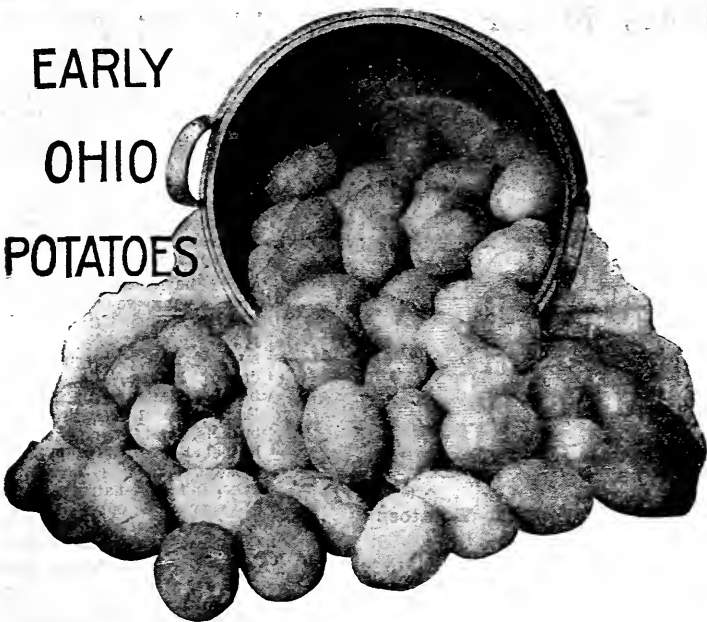
Irish Cobbler—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety, of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS.—Per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$3.75. Write for prices in quantity.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS.—Grown from selected Maine-grown stocks. Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.65.

Your Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes did fine; have decided there are none better for early crop.—FRANK B. ANDERSON, Halifax Co., Va., October 4, 1913.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES



IMPROVED EARLY OHIO —The popularity of this variety to plant for an early and profitable crop is increasing every year, and customers who once plant our stock of this variety continue to do so in increasing quantities each successive year. The particular advantage of this over other early kinds are that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO POTATOES—Maine-grown—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

The Early Ohio Potatoes you send me give me a good crop early in May and keep sound, dry and mealy all through the hot summer. We eat them to-day like new potatoes.—JNO. FRAMER, Halifax Co., Va., October 5, 1913.

The Ohio Potatoes purchased from you yielded well. They were easily harvested, as they grew near the surface. The flavor is excellent. I want the same kind of seed for spring planting.—MRS. M. MAXWELL, Cumberland Co., N. C., October 10, 1913.

I tried your Early Ohio Potatoes this year and was much pleased with them. They produced a good crop of tubers, which came off the land in time to be succeeded by two other crops (beans and turnips). I consider them one of the best early potatoes I ever tried.—W. T. PULLIAM, Stokes Co., N. C.

Early Rose—The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

Northern-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.40.

Soulton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.65.

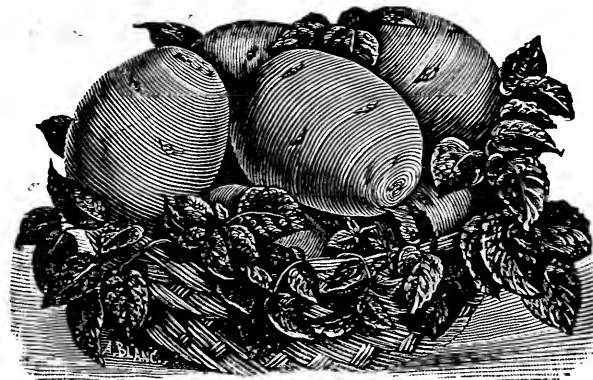
Main Crop or Late Potatoes

Carman No. 3 —A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form; grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman, No. 3.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

Peach Blow—An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

I know the Peach Blow Potatoes are the most prolific potatoes I ever grew with a very unfavorable season. I raised over 20 to 1. I think I dug at the rate of 100 barrels per acre. I have never grown any late potato that yielded as well.—JAS. T. GARBOW, Warwick Co., Va., March 26, 1913.



Bovee —An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron, but a decided improvement over that variety. Fine growth, dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown.

Maine-Grown Bovee.—Pk., 50 cts.; bus., \$1.50; bbl., about \$3.65.

Triumph or Red Bliss —An extra early potato, rounded in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

MAINE-GROWN RED BLISS.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

SECOND-CROP RED BLISS.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

I raised the finest crop last summer of Red Bliss Potatoes, planted in July, that ever was seen in this neighborhood. I got the seed from you, so I want to get from you again this summer.—E. A. MOOSE, Catawba Co., N. C., March 5, 1912.

White Bliss —A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety.

MAINE-GROWN WHITE BLISS.—Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$3.75.

Spalding's No. 4 Rose —A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It has attained very great popularity in some of our trucking districts, particularly the Eastern Shore district of this State, and in Florida, where it is quite extensively grown. It makes a large-sized round potato of an attractive, pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

Northern-Grown Spalding No. 4 Rose.—Per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.60.

The Spalding No. 4 Rose which I obtained of you last spring more than doubled the yield of the Irish Cobblers obtained at the same time and planted along side of them in land of the same character and quality, at the same time, with the same amount and brand of fertilizer and identical like cultivation. That the No. 4 showed greater drought resisting qualities, and that there was little or no rot in the No. 4 lot, while a good many of the Irish Cobblers were affected more or less with the rot.—F. L. TAYLOR, Gloucester Co., Va., October 9, 1912.

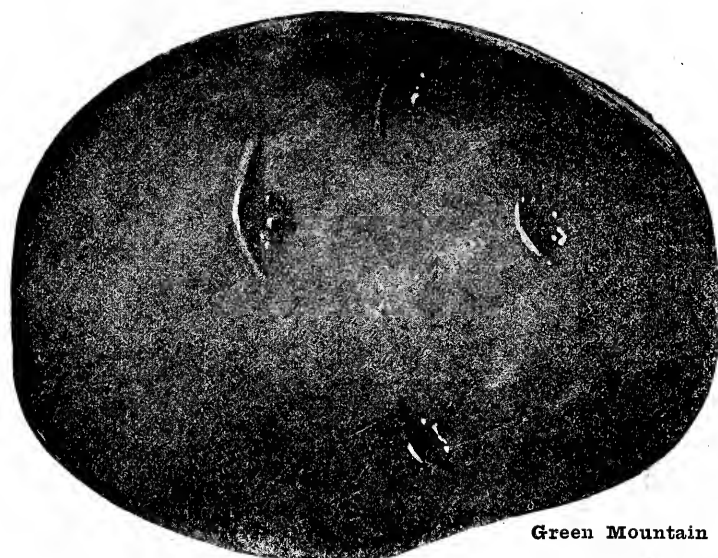
Sir Walter Raleigh—The Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the best potatoes for main crop.

It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous and thrifty. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

I beg to say that I want to compliment you upon the Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes that you sent me for seed last year. In my section, we were the only ones who made any crop, as we had a very severe drought; but by watching the crop very carefully, together with the fine seed that you sent me, we made about 150 bushels to the acre and sold them at \$1.00 per bushel. I will want enough seed this year for 20 acres, and will order them from you a little later.—W. A. CHENOWETH, Jefferson Co., Ala., March 5, 1912.

Main Crop or Late Potatoes



Green Mountain

Green Mountain—A large, handsome, oval white potatoing potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine-textured, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country.

Maine-Grown Green Mountain.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel about \$3.50.

The few Green Mountain Potatoes I planted last fall did so well and are such fine potatoes. I want to raise quite a patch, and they are the best keepers I ever saw, as I have some of them yet and are as sound as when dug.—J. W. BOLIVAR, Clarke Co., Miss., May 20, 1913.

Am also well pleased with the barrel of Green Mountain Potatoes. I am not surprised in the least to receive the best of all kinds of seeds from T. W. WOOD & SONS, for the reason I was a customer of yours five years while in McDowell County, N. C. Am delighted to say your seeds always give perfect satisfaction.—E. R. BRIGHT, Roanoke Co., Va., April 1, 1913.

Money-Maker—A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.



Money-Maker Potatoes

Northern Grown Money Maker.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

I have been planting and sowing your seed and like them fine. Of the potatoes bought of you last spring for experimenting on my land, of one-quarter bushel I planted of Wood's Early Rose I harvested five bushels, and of one-quarter bushel I planted of Wood's Money Maker. I harvested five and one-half bushels of very fine potatoes.—W. J. NOFFSINGER, Botetourt Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1912.

McCormick—A fine late potato, somewhat resembling the Peach Blow, but produces smoother potatoes, and of a more uniform size. Very productive and desirable, both for home use and market. Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$3.75.

Arrostock County Prize Late—A decided improvement on the old Burbank. A long white potato, heavy yielder, of fine table qualities. Fine for main crop, either for private use or market. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.50.

I have gotten fine seed potatoes from you. Arrostock County Prize was fine this season.—C. S. LOONEY, Franklin Co., Tenn., October 20, 1913.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato.

Northern-Grown New Yorker.—Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.25.

We have had such good results from the Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potato seed purchased from you last year, for use on the Ruralist Farm, that we have decided to increase our acreage somewhat this year.—SOUTHERN RURALIST Co., Fulton Co., Ga., January 13, 1913.

Late Seed Potatoes for June and July Planting

We usually carry in specially arranged cold storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing late Potatoes from the Seed supplied by us.

I have the finest fall Irish Potatoes I have ever gathered—from your seed.—Mrs. CHAS. A. MISENHIMER, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 15, 1913.

The ten barrels cold storage Irish Cobblers which I got from you first of August are beautiful. I think every piece came up.—T. H. ORTON, Northampton Co., Va., August 28, 1913.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Our seed is grown in Hanover County, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 5 feet apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Shipment of Sweet Potatoes can only be made from the middle of March to May 1st. Customers will kindly remember this, as shipment of earlier orders cannot be made with other seeds. Sweet Potatoes are very perishable and commence to rot soon after taking from cellars; so shipments should not be ordered forwarded before customers are ready to plant.

NANCY HALL.—A medium early variety, which is always in good demand at good prices. It is of the yam type, very sweet and exceedingly juicy. It is preferred by many to any other yam. The meat is a rich yellow, cooking to a deep pumpkin color. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50. Barrel prices on application.

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE.—Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND.—The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25. Barrel prices on application.

RED NOSE.—One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25. Barrel prices on application.

HANOVER YAM, or CLUSTER.—A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

We can also usually supply **EXTRA EARLY RED** and other varieties of sweet potatoes in season. Prices quoted on request.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June; 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

Seeds Postage Paid —You will note that we quote vegetable seeds in bulk by mail postpaid, which means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted will be delivered at any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion Sets

are not quoted postpaid, so that if to be sent by mail, 8 cts. per pint, or 15 cts. per quart should be added for beans, peas and corn, and 10 cts. per quart for onion sets to cover postage.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE. — Asparagus succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots, soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours; sow two inches deep in drills two feet apart. When the plants are well up, thin out one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old either in the fall or spring.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. — A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.

Palmetto — A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per pound.

Giant Argenteuil

Palmetto Asparagus

most successful growers near Charleston, S. C., has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness, is pronounced superior to all other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE. — Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. — Two-year-old roots. 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By mail postpaid \$1.10 per 100.

PALMETTO. — Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. By mail postpaid \$1.25 per 100.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots — write for special price.

By Express means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

Note that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, pints at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates and half-bushels at bushel rates, unless otherwise noted.

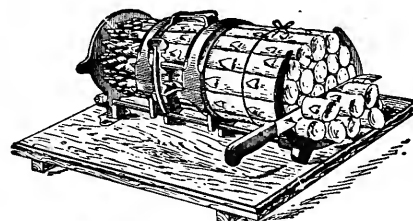
Our Prices on Bulk Seeds by the pound and bushel are very low, being based on the requirements of market gardeners and other large growers, yet, where large quantities are required, we will quote special prices or allow discount when the quantity warrants it.

Asparagus Knives



Fifteen inches long; blade 1½ inches wide. 30 cts. each; dozen \$3.00. By mail postpaid 35 cts. each.

Raffia — Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables, grape-vines, etc. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.



Asparagus Buncher

Jute String for tying vegetables — Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Asparagus Bunchers

Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. \$1.75.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE. — The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

GREEN GLOBE. — A favorite French vegetable, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and farther south, and should be largely grown for shipping to Northern markets. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

JERUSALEM

Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see "Farm Seeds." Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bus. \$1.40; in 5-bus. lots and over \$1.25 per bus.



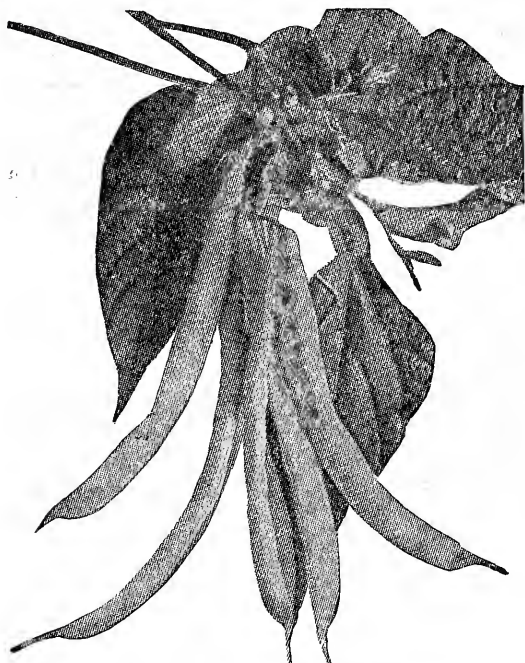
Green Globe Artichoke

Bush, or Snap Beans

If by mail, add 8 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart for postage.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One quart will plant 100 feet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre. Pints can be ordered at quart rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks at peck rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at bushel rates.

Wax or Yellow Poddod Varieties



Sure Crop Stringless Wax Beans.

Surecrop Stringless Wax —Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even hardier, more rust proof, and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax —A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Dwarf Golden Wax —For thirty years or more a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semi-round, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow and of first rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.

Hodson Wax —A wonderful yielder, the vines being loaded with long, nearly straight, handsome creamy-white pods. It is extremely vigorous, very hardy, enormously productive and thoroughly reliable. We recommend it particularly for shippers and market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.

Hodson Wax Beans are the best beans for our Southern climate of all different kinds I have tried since twenty years.—WM. GREEN, Ascension Parish, La., October 12, 1913.

Davis Kidney Wax —A valuable bean for market growers; very early and very productive. Peculiar for its even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$5.75.

New Hardy Wax —Claimed to be the finest wax bean in cultivation. Robust and healthy, with strong foliage, it resists disease and unfavorable weather conditions better than other kinds. The long, handsome pods (about 5 inches long) are round, solid, absolutely stringless, tender at all stages of growth and of delightful flavor. Its attractive appearance, fine shipping qualities and splendid yields recommend it to the market grower, while it has every quality necessary for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Pencil Pod Black Wax —A fine bean for the home garden and nearby markets. The pods are long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.

Dwarf Black Wax —(German Wax). The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, of the best quality and remain fresh a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax —As nearly rust-proof as any wax bean can be. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight, of a beautiful golden color; come early and present a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class shipping bean. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.55; bushel \$5.75.

I have just gotten 100 bushels from the bushel of Currie's Rust Proof I ordered from you last spring. I planted three-fourths of an acre with the bushel.—H. N. McMASTER, Robeson Co., N. C., June 13, 1912.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax —One of the most popular wax beans for shipping. Yields large crops of long, broad, nearly straight, bright yellow pods that present a handsome appearance on the market. It has proved very profitable with our Southern market growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; bushel price quoted on request.

Crystal or Cabbage Wax Where known this bean is very popular, as, being pure white, it makes a fine dry bean for winter. It is also very desirable for pickling. Very productive, bearing quantities of round, thick, fleshy pods, very brittle and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.



Hodson Wax Bean

Beans—Green Podded Varieties

If to be sent by mail add for postage, 8 cts. per pint; 15 cts. per quart.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine Beans

Photo from nature of a single plant showing the productiveness of our strain of Valentine Beans

Extra Early Refugee —Extremely early; very productive; the fleshy round pods ripen well together and stand shipment well. An excellent bean for the early market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.75.**

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 —One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.**

Longfellow —A remarkably early, perfectly round, very prolific bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and entirely stringless, except when old. Matures very evenly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.**

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks —An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

Early Yellow Six Weeks (Green Pods). Extra-early; very hardy; pods are long, straight and handsome; a fine shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

Bountiful —As early as the Mohawk and Six Weeks, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.75.**

I find your garden seed the best I ever tried. I have had great success with them, so I am going to try some of your farm seed.—M. L. SHACKLEY, Carroll Co., Va., March 6, 1912.

I most heartily praise your garden seeds above all other seedhouses in America for clean seeds and honest weight.—T. W. HENDERSON, Swain Co., N. C., March 1, 1913.

Your seed you sent me last spring was the best I ever planted, and will recommend them to all I come in contact with, and especially the famous Brimmer Tomato Seed. I would not give them and the Pencil Pod Bean for any other on the market.—Miss LOTTIE GUNTER, Chatham Co., N. C., February 13, 1913.

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine —Among dwarf green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine. It is the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine a stock of Valentine as can be produced. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

Black Valentine —The hardiest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome, are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. All who grow for the earliest market should plant this variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod —An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.25.**

Would like to recommend your Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans. Best ever raised for table, or canning purposes.—E. P. BOOZE, Botetourt Co., Va., October 3, 1913.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod —One of the most reliable and productive beans in our list. Very early, hardy and vigorous in growth; the pods are round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle and of the highest quality. We recommend it to both the home and market gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

Hodson Green Pod A wonderful bearer—often 50 to 60 pods to the plant—one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of 5 quarts. Stringless when young, an excellent shipper, and so vigorous that it withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. A splendid main crop bean. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

Full Measure —A new prolific stringless green pod variety, of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**



Bountiful Beans

Pole, or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—in this latitude, after May 1st. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. One quart will plant 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

White Kentucky Wonder

or **Burger's Stringless Green Pod.** Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder

—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue in bearing throughout the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

October, or Horticultural

(**Wren's Egg or Cranberry**).—A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell-beans. It is especially adapted to mountainous districts or where the season is short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Golden Cluster Wax

—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in abundant clusters, are broad, thick and fleshy and remain in condition for a long time; tender and of the best flavor. The dry beans are large and white and make an excellent dry-shell bean for winter. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.75.**

Virginia Cornfield

—A very early and prolific green podded pole bean, very popular for growing in corn. The pods grow in clusters, are from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine quality. The beans are pure white and make a fine dry bean for winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Cut Short, or Cornfield

—Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good and uniform yielder and well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.**

Lazy Wife

—One of the best and most popular green-podded pole beans, either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (five to seven inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.**

Fat Horse, or White Crease-back

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.55; bushel \$5.75.**

Scarlet Runners

—Useful both as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. They are used like the lima bean in sections where the summers are short. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.**

Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8 foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. One quart of Ford's, plant 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

Pole, or Cornfield Beans

Burpee's, Challenger, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Limas will plant 100 hills; one bushel to the acre. One quart of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

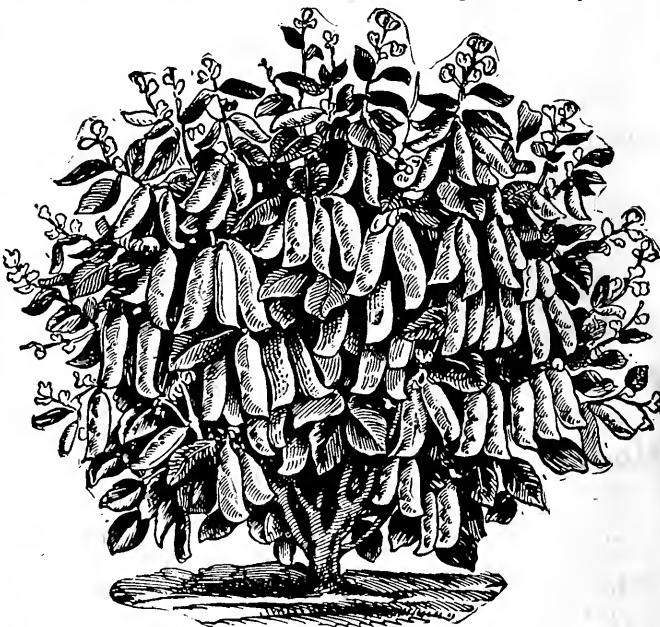
Wood's Prolific Bush Lima —Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We are giving especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, our seed stocks being carefully rogued so as to secure the true bush form, and at the same time special selections are made from plants which show largest yields. Our present stock is superior both in uniformity of growth and yield of beans to what it was when originally introduced. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.25.**

Have had good success with your Prolific Dwarf Beans, last two seasons realized \$200.00 per acre, and that as second crop.—J. T. L. PRESTON, Rockbridge Co., Va., January 29, 1913.

The Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans ordered from you are fine.—MRS. C. G. VESTAL, Yadkin Co., N. C., October 10, 1912.

I think Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans are all that you claim for them.—E. F. WELLS, Botetourt Co., Va., September 23, 1912.

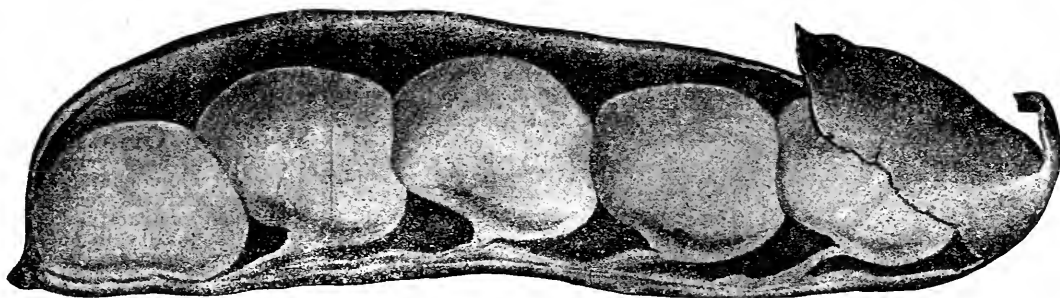
Henderson's Bush Lima —The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans

Fordhook Bush Lima—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima" and a very decided improvement in large bush limas. The beans are of the large lima type, but are thicker, rounder and of superior flavor. The bush is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each containing four or five large, flat beans lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that they are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.00.**

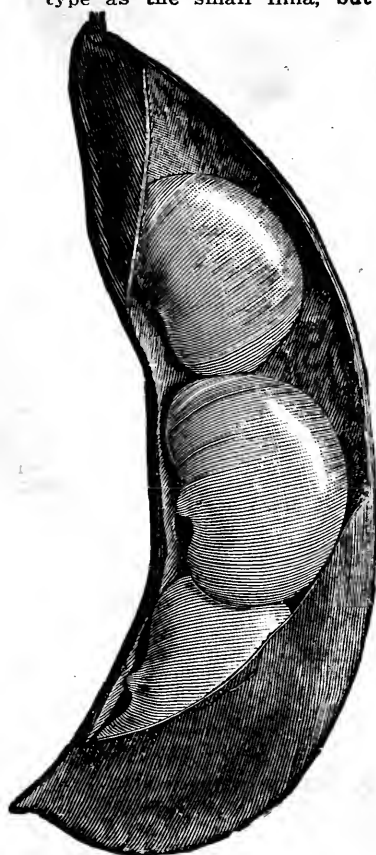
Burpee's Bush Lima—The bush type of the well-known Large White Pole Lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf, but very prolific. The pods are well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the Large Pole Lima. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.85; bushel \$7.00.**



Fordhook Bush Lima

Pole Lima Beans

Wood's Improved Pole Lima—This improved variety is of the same type as the small lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**



Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima

The Butter Beans have been and still are very prolific and delicious, so you see Old Virginia products hold their own wherever they may find themselves.—Mrs. J. Mason Knox, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1913.

Small Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.**

Ideal Pole Lima

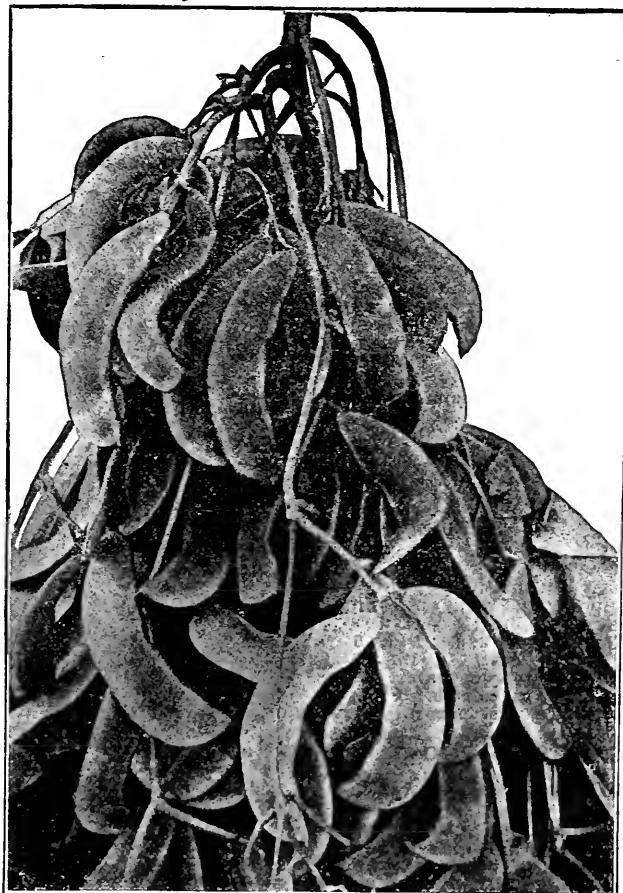
—Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 5 to 7 big, fat butter beans of the finest lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor with its unusual size and great productiveness render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

Ford's Mammoth Lima—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest yielders among pole limas as well as one of the best flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing five to seven beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole and continue bearing till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.**

Large White Lima—The old, reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for both home use and market. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.25.**

Carpinteria Pole Lima—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." A new variety that in productiveness excels all other pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with four beans of the largest size and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.**

I must say that yours are the finest and best Lima Beans I have ever grown.—C. S. MERCER, DeKalb Co., Ga., March 29, 1912.



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early out-door crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April, May or June, soaking the seed before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. For a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Crosby's Improved Egyptian—More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to Northern markets. The beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, per lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Eclipse

—A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color, bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Improved Early Blood Turnip

—An extra selected, smooth dark red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Edmand's Blood

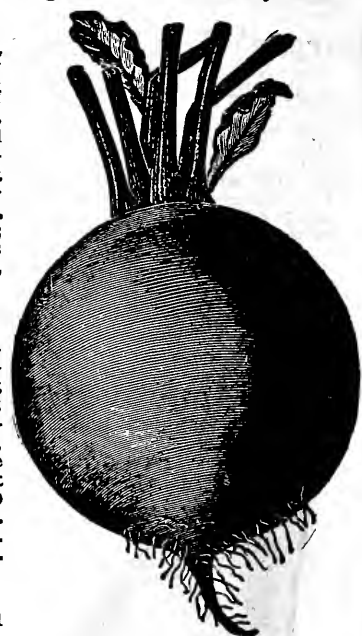
Turnip—The beets are nearly round, extra early, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. A fine beet to plant late for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Eclipse Beet

Wood's Crimson Globe

—A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.



Detroit Dark Red

—A blood-red, early turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Egyptian

—Fine for forcing and first early out-door crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets, firm, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Wood's Crimson Globe

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip

—One of the largest growth and of high table value. Color bright red. Fine for home garden and market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Bassano

—Very early, sweet and tender. The roots are large, light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Long Smooth Blood

—Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter use. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Swiss Chard

or **SPINACH BEET**—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like Spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the Spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

Mangel Wurzel

or **STOCK BEETS**.—On page 75 we offer the best varieties in cultivation. From this list select the kind best suited to your soil. For winter feeding to keep stock in splendid condition and increase the flow of milk, there is nothing so good as stock beets and Belgian carrots.

I ordered all my seeds for my garden from you, and have been doing so for several years. I have tried them the same season by the side of seeds from other well-known houses, and I have obtained better results from your seeds than any others that I have used, both in the germinating of the seeds and the growing and fruiting of the plants.—W. T. CAHO, Pamlico Co., N. C. I just wish I could tell you of my garden seeds I bought of you. I have the finest garden in this country.—MRS. JOHN S. JORDAN, Cumberland Co., Va., May 25, 1912.

We have been extremely well pleased with the garden seeds gotten from your firm.—MRS. ETHEL ORR WINN, Amelia Co., Va., April 11, 1912.

We have been planting your garden and field seed for five years and have found them to be good, especially your stock beet, Flat Dutch Cabbage, Stringless Green Pod Beans and Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean, and a good many other things that I can't name for want of time.—MRS. J. B. RABY, Macon Co., N. C., February 12, 1912.

BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Give them the same culture as recommended for cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.

—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express \$2.50 per pound.



Early White Cape Broccoli

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower, and should be cooked the same way. Sow in May, transplanting 1 to 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the head more room to grow. Perfectly hardy. One ounce produces about 2,000 plants.



Brussels Sprouts

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND.

—An improved strain, which has been grown very profitably on Long Island for a number of years, and in that section has superseded all other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express \$2.50 per lb.

PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving large compact sprouts of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

CARROT

THE BEST FRENCH-GROWN SEEDS FROM SELECTED ROOTS.

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich deeply-worked soil in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow the early kinds as early as the ground can be worked; sowing can also be made up to August for a late crop. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. one acre.

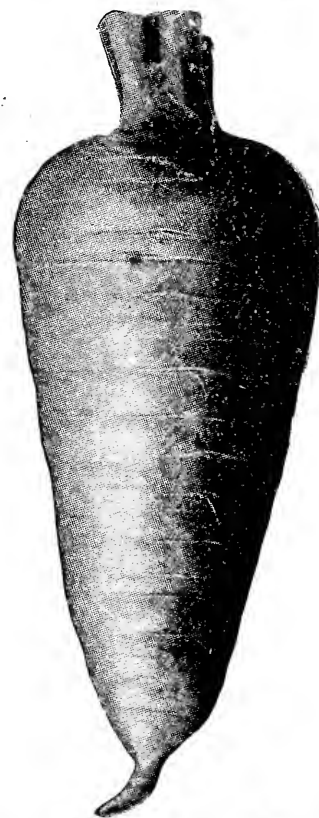
Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on.

Early Scarlet Horn —The earliest variety in our list. Blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, 1½ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

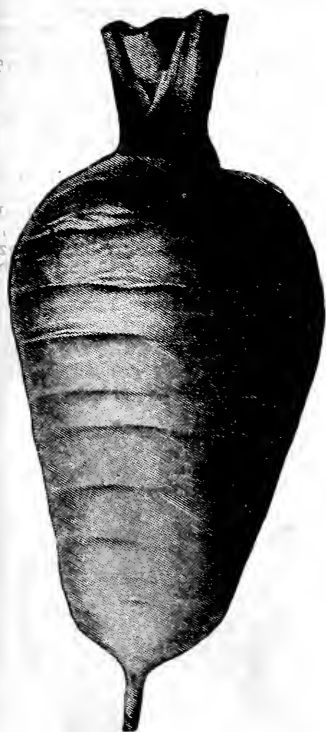
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate —A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and for market and family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

Half Long Danvers —One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Chantenay or Model —One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot, and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.



Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted Carrot



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot

Oxheart or Guerande —One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. The roots are often 4 to 5 inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Improved Long Orange —Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express 65 cts. per lb.

Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted —Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

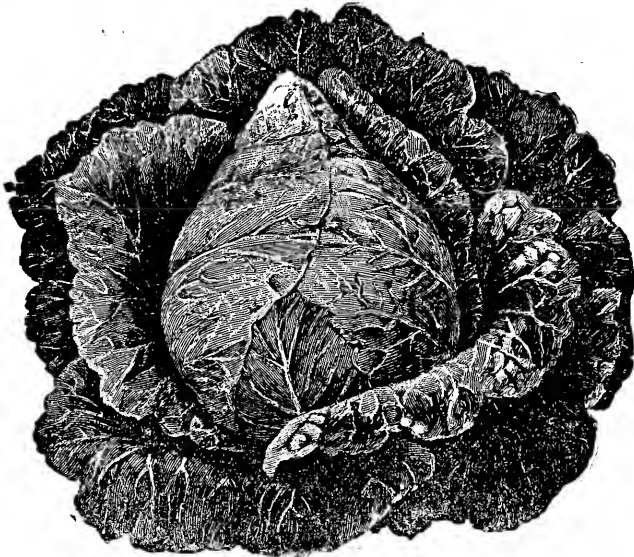
Large Yellow Belgian (For Stock).—Large, yellow fleshed roots; good keeper fine for horses and cattle. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Large White Belgian (For Stock).—Makes a large fattening feed for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold-frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, use Slug Shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm apply Slug Shot. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as it is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact, solid head, with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

I have planted your Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage for several years, and like them fine. They are not only early, but good size, and ready for market ahead of other varieties.—A. D. PRATT, Henry Co., Va., July 9, 1913.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield is an excellent early cabbage for fall setting.—D. F. SIMPSON, Iredell Co., N. C., June 9, 1913.

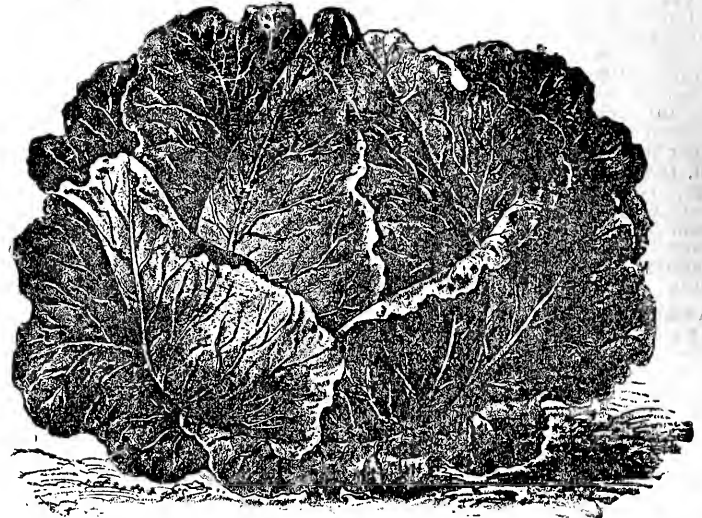
Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. By express \$2.90 per lb.

Early Winnigstadt —One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts. lb. \$1.70 postpaid. By express \$1.60 per lb.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes an early cabbage of particularly good quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

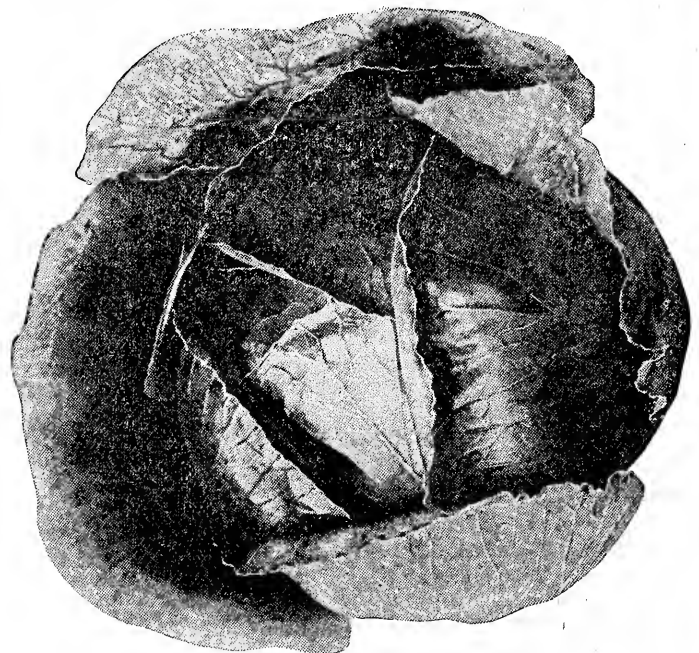


Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.75 per lb.

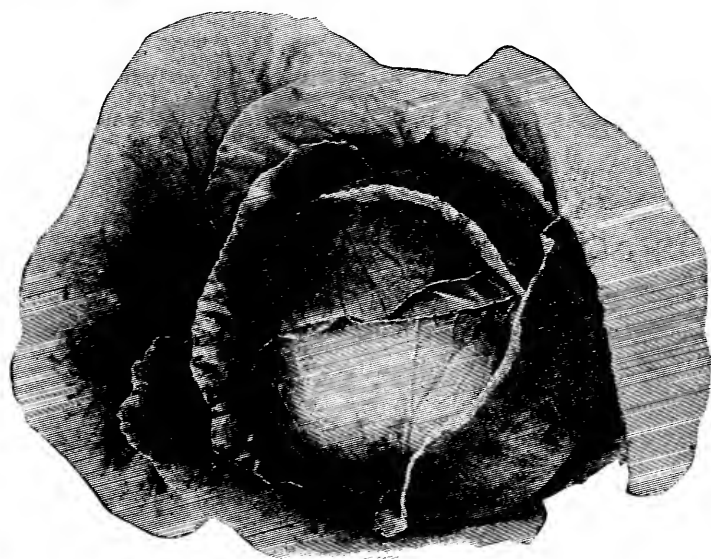
We ordered from you last year one-half pound of Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed, and it was so satisfactory to our customers that we trust you will make a special effort to give us the same variety this year.—H. W. B. WILLIAMS, Westmoreland Co., Va., September 8, 1913.

Enkhuizen Glory —Early as Early Flat Dutch and claimed to be twice as large and three times as heavy. Dwarf and very compact, ball-shaped, few outside leaves and can be planted close. Of ideal size for marketing. Exceedingly tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25 postpaid. By express \$2.15 per lb.



Eureka Extra Early

As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express \$1.90 per lb.

**All-Head Early Cabbage**

All-Head Early —A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express \$2.40 per lb.

Henderson's Early Summer —A splendid sort coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Early Drumhead —Very popular in the South. Makes a splendid second early sure heading cabbage. Heads large, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.70 postpaid.** By express \$1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

**Early Flat Dutch Cabbage**

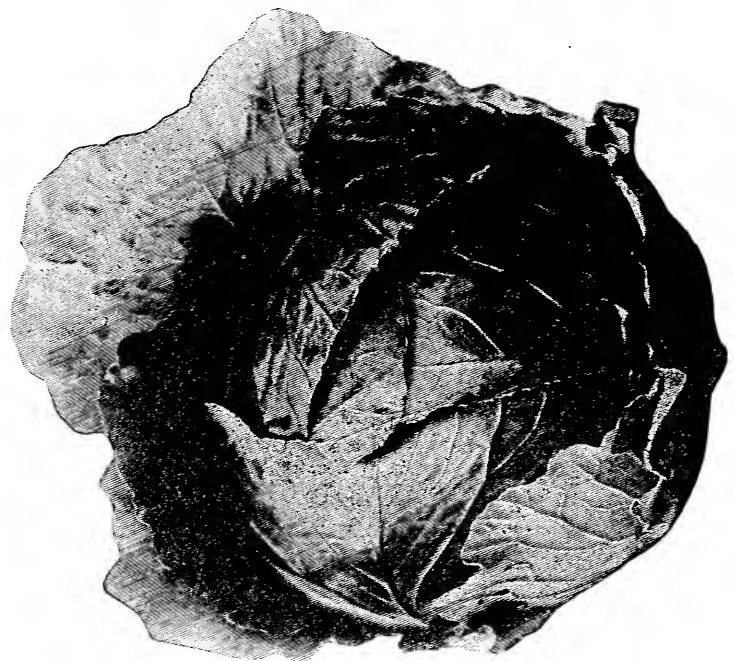
Early Flat Dutch —One of the most reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.70 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

All Seasons —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express \$1.90 per lb.

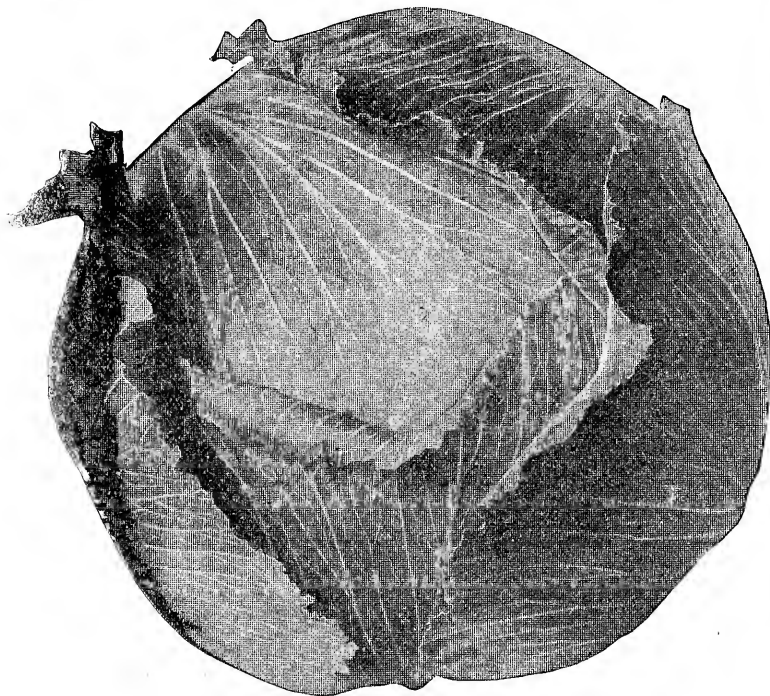
Henderson's Succession —A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, midsummer or late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express \$2.50 per lb.

**Surehead Cabbage**

Surehead —As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. The heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh ten to twelve pounds each and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express \$1.65 per lb.

**Solid South Cabbage**

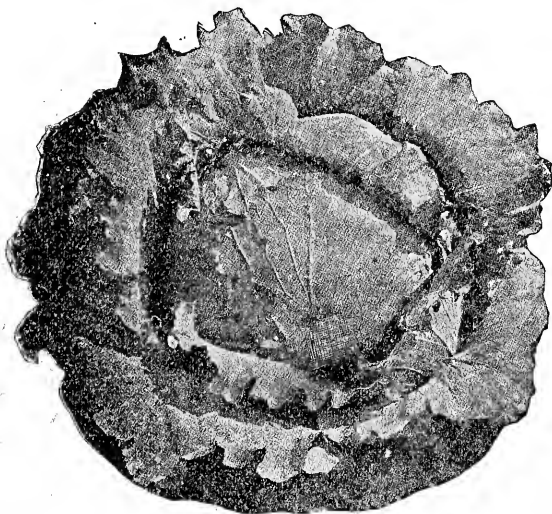
Solid South —A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express \$1.65 per lb.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large satisfactory profits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express \$1.75 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.



Autumn King, or World Beater

Autumn King or **WORLD BEATER**.—A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. Classified among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.

Large Late Drumhead —A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Has few outside leaves. Especially good for shipping long distances. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Large Late Flat Dutch —A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Louisville Drumhead —Heads large and solid; a sure header; will stand almost the entire summer without bursting. Make a fine cabbage to store for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express \$1.75 per lb.

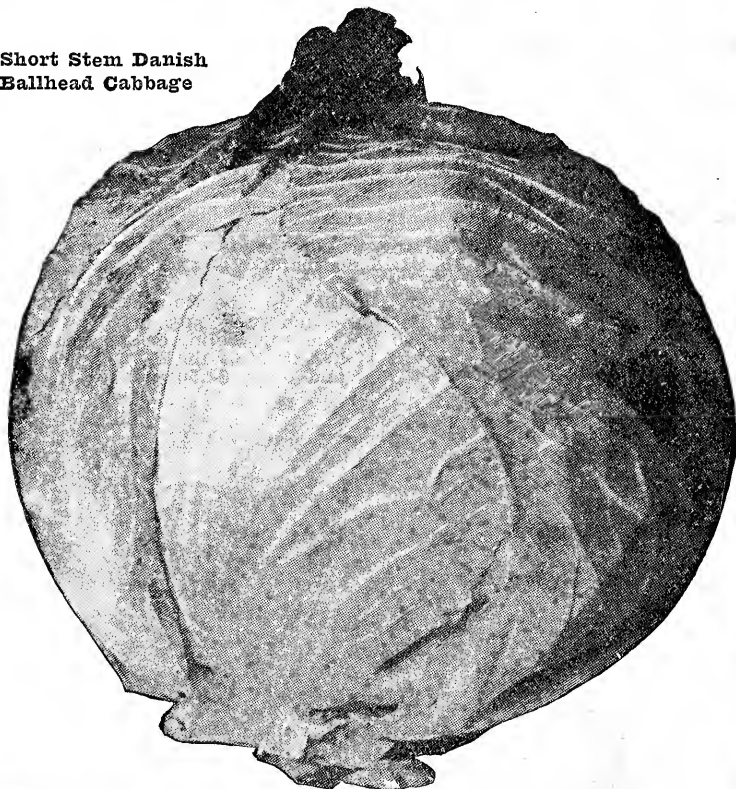
North Carolina Buncombe —In some sections the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express \$1.75 per lb.

Green Glazed or **WORM PROOF**.—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy —Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. If used after being touched by frost it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.

RED MAMMOTH.—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.

Short Stem Danish Ballhead Cabbage



Danish Ballhead or **HOLLANDER**.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest of keepers, making it particularly desirable for shipping long distances. Our stock is grown by the most careful and experienced grower in Denmark, where the finest Ballhead Cabbage in the world is grown, and is imported direct. Ours is the true short-stemmed Ballhead. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.75 per lb.

Cabbage Plants —Early varieties ready from January till June. 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Early varieties for fall setting, ready in October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Late varieties ready from June till October. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Chinese Petsai or **CUT CABBAGE**.—A wonderful salad without a superior for quality, flavor and yield. Gives several cuttings; particularly fine for poultry. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express \$1.25 per lb.

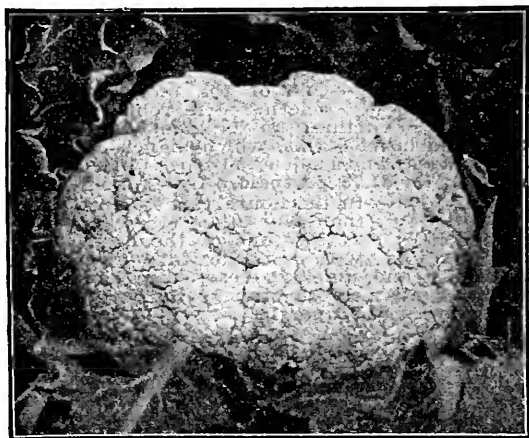
CAULIFLOWER

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather. For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them from becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of the inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.**

Veitch's Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**

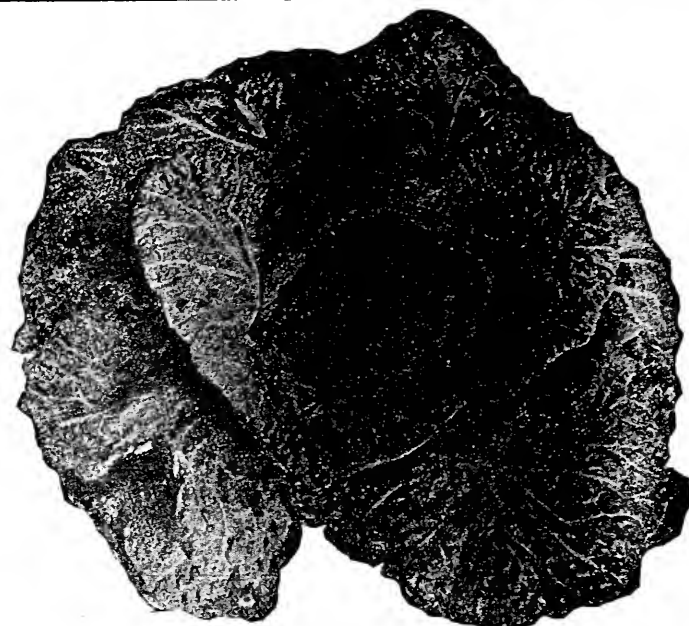
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts. ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb.

Postage on Seeds—Throughout this catalog you will note that we quote "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that at the prices quoted we deliver by mail or by express as your prefer and **prepay all charges.** "By express" means that at the prices quoted the purchaser pays the transportation charges.

SEEDS ARE NOT ADMITTED TO PARCEL POST RATES.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, the plants transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long stemmed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

CRESS

WATER CRESS.—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed-bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. Is also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.** By express \$2.90 per lb.

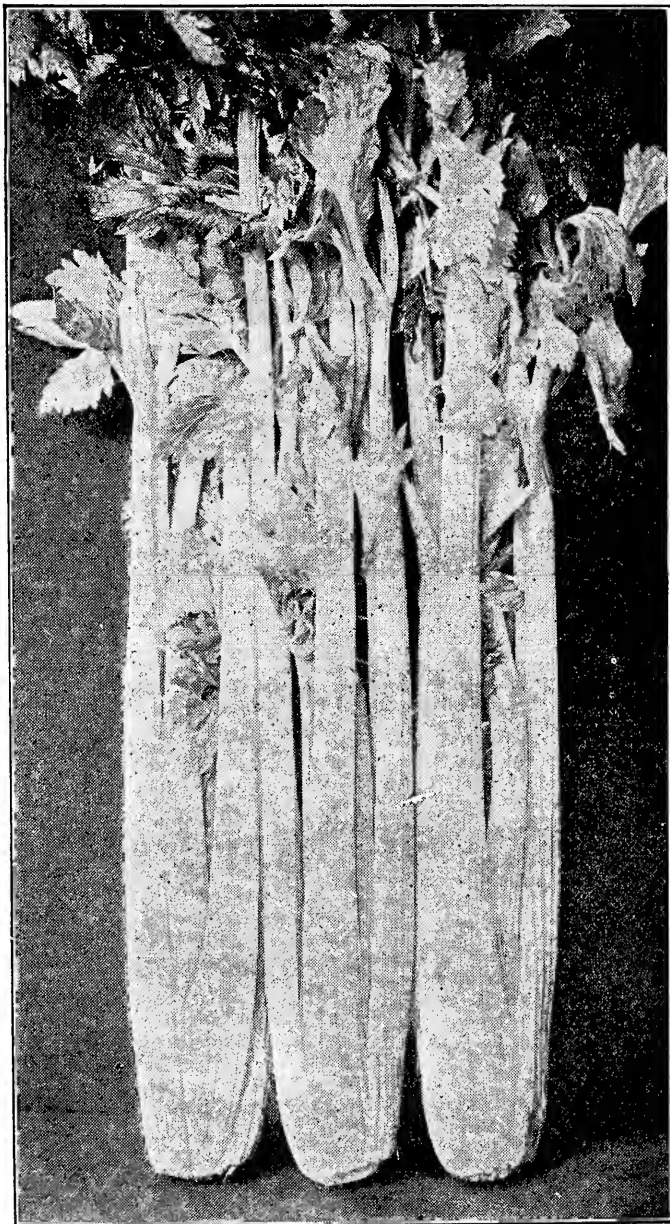


Water Cress

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.



Golden Self Blanching Celery

SELF-BLANCHING CELERIES

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and is especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

Golden Self Blanching —FRENCH GROWN. Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. Crop very short. **Pkt. 15 cts., oz. \$1.15; ¼ lb. \$4.25; lb. \$15.00 postpaid.**

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express \$3.00 per lb.

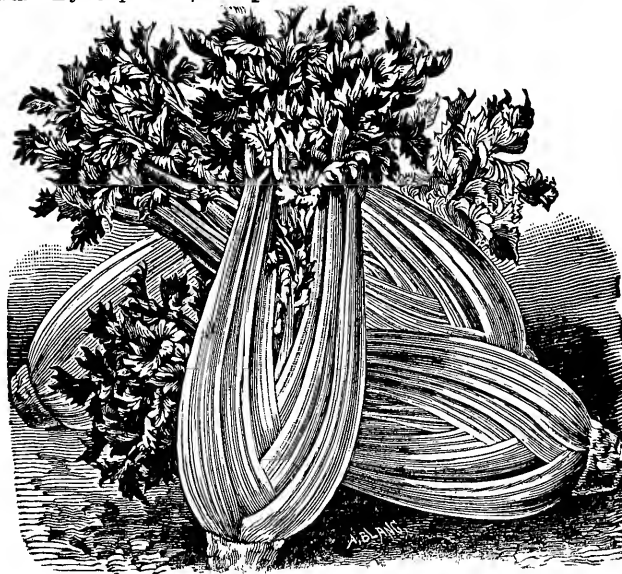
Pink Plume—Practically identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express \$2.00 per lb.

WINTER CELERIES

This class of celery is of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds and consequently are better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed in any particular by any winter celery.

Winter Queen—One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white, crisp and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express \$1.65 per lb.

Giant Pascal—In the South this is more generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large thick, solid stalks, with a beautiful creamy-yellow heart, blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express \$1.75 per lb.



Dwarf Golden Heart Celery

Dwarf GoldenHeart—A thoroughly reliable half dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Celery Plants—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. By mail postpaid 50 cts. per 100. By express 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000; 3,000 and over \$2.75 per 1,000.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express \$1.75 per lb.

CUCUMBER

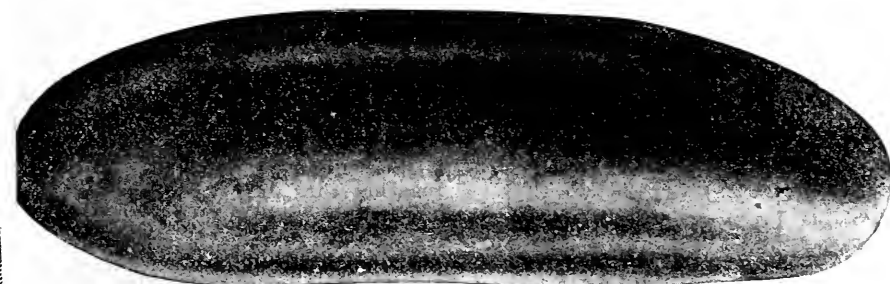
CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

Improved Early White Spine —The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Our strain is unsurpassed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Arlington White Spine —A fine selection from the old white spine that is growing greatly in popularity with Southern truckers and shippers. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb. Special price in large quantities.

Early Fortune —A prime favorite with many Southern market growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color, which it holds long after picking. The shape is uniform and the quality all that could be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside, will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. Has but few seeds and these, when the cucumbers are at their best eating condition are so small and tender as to be almost unnoticeable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.



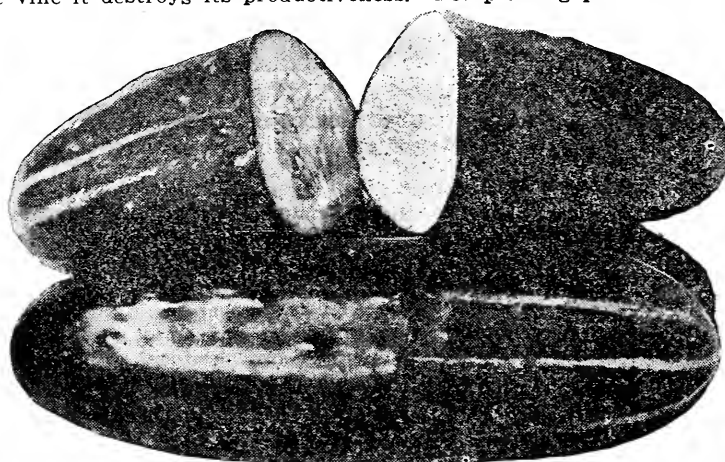
Klondyke Cucumber

Klondyke —This variety originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section, which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. It is very early, of desirable shape, keeps its color remarkably well, and is one of the best of shippers. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly for shipping to distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Improved Long Green —We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all-purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but make fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Chicago Pickling —Preferred to all others by many pickle factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Sherkin or BURE —Grown exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.



New Model Cucumber

New Model —This cucumber meets every requirement of the trucker and shipper. It is not only very early, hardy, productive, uniform in color, shape and size, but it holds its deep rich green color remarkably well. It is the finest type of white spine cucumber and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. While we recommend the New Model particularly for shippers and market-growers, it is equally good for the home-garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb. Special price in large quantities. The New Model Cucumbers are fine.—O. C. KINN, Fulton Co., Ga., September 20, 1913.

Early Green Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vine will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for small pickles. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.

Emerald —Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome long straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Siberian —One of the earliest cucumbers grown. Very prolific, makes good size fruits of splendid quality and desirable market shape. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

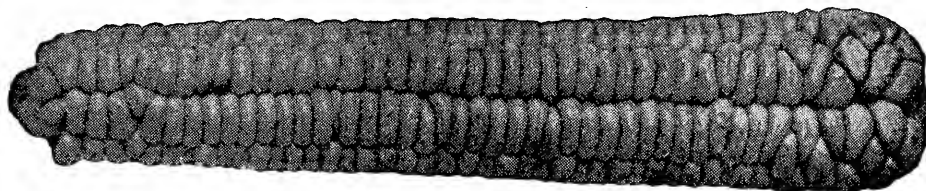
Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN. —An early and very prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Thorburn's Everbearing —If the fruits are kept gathered this will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. The fruits are 4 to 5 inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Japanese Climbing —A most desirable and attractive cucumber for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden. Comes into bearing quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra fine quality, and of a dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.

Spray your cucumbers and melons with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield.

GARDEN CORN



DELICIOUS CREAM CORN

One of the tenderest and most delicious early roasting ears

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

Half-pecks can be ordered at peck rates.

Bland's Extra Early

—The Earliest Garden Corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. Although we introduced it only six years ago, so popular has it become that in no season have we been able to fill all our orders. We hope to have a large enough stock this spring, but we urge you to order early, so as to be sure not to miss it. It presents an attractive appearance and is of excellent table quality. Most gardeners take a pride in having the earliest garden in his section, so you will certainly want to plant Bland's. Its greatest value is, of course, its extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove a money-maker for truckers and market-gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

The Bland's Early seed corn I bought of you last spring was early and shipped well, and I got good prices for it.—C. H. RIVENBARK, Duplin Co., N. C., March 1, 1913.

I saw a trial of your Bland's Corn last season side by side with Adam's Extra Early. The Bland was at least ten days earlier and the ears almost twice as large.—J. S. POAG, Giles Co., Tenn., February 25, 1913.

Bland's Extra Early Corn is fine. I planted it the first of July and now have ears, after being shucked, six inches long, and the stalks will average about five feet high. It will be ready for the table in about a week, which will only be 52 days from planting.—J. W. NOWELL, Franklin Co., N. C., August 15, 1913.

Bland's Extra Early Corn is the best early corn; in quality and early maturity is far above any other kind.—WILLIAM GREEN, Ascension Parish, La., October 12, 1913.

Extra Early Adams

—The earliest white corn in cultivation with the exception of Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00. Ears 25 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.**

The varieties described on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier than any of the sugar corns and make excellent green corn before the sugar corns are ready.

If corn, beans or peas are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pint; 15 cents per quart, to cover postage. Onion sets 10 cents per quart.

Early Adams or **BURLINGTON.**—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00. Ears 25 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.**

Ideal Early Adams—A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table quality, and a decided acquisition. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25. Ears 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.**

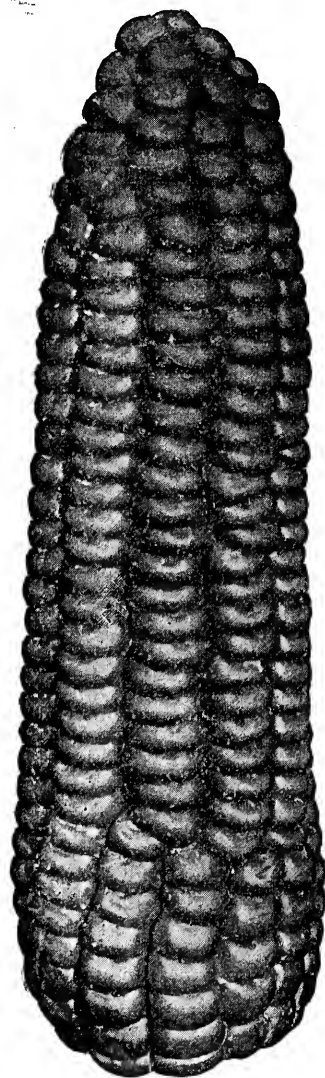
Delicious Cream—In maturity, the Delicious Cream is a little later than Early Adams, but it makes much longer ears. It is a strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corn and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. It has from two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears contain from eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains well filled out to the tip. Makes roasting ears of beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. We believe the Delicious Cream Corn will prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties for roasting ears all through out the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**

Trucker's Favorite—One of our customers writes: "I planted May 10th, had roasting ears July 15th, and on Aug. 30th was making meal from the corn." For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn it makes a splendid field corn for planting late. Every season this splendid corn grows more and more popular, especially among market growers, with whom it has proved a money-maker. The fine large, well-filled ears present a splendid appearance and find a ready sale. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00. Ears 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.**

I have been planting your Trucker's Favorite Corn for quite a number of years, and just about this season of the year almost every one I meet wants some of the seed corn. I am known in my neighborhood as "the early corn man," and I am free to say that it beats any early corn I have ever tried.—J. H. MOORE, Darlington Co., S. C., January 30, 1912.

I have tried several varieties of early corn and the Trucker's Favorite excels them all. It is the one variety of early corn that has never disappointed me.—J. R. JENNETT, Carteret Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

Long White Flint or **RARE RIPE.**—Makes a splendid long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**



Bland's Extra Early



Trucker's Favorite Corn

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Golden Cream—New; a cross between the Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. This is the coming sweet corn. Get acquainted with it and you will not be willing to do without it. See New Varieties for full description. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

Premo—The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness the ears are remarkably large and usually borne two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired of an extra early corn. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.15; bushel \$4.00.**

Extra Early Cory—Next to Premo, the Cory is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are handsome, the grains large, broad and white and of remarkably good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Golden Bantam—The earliest and sweetest yellow grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

Kendel's Early Giant—The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are well filled with pure white grains, very sweet, tender and delicious. Fine for both home and market use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Hiawatha Sugar

—This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow the early kinds; there is no better mid-season variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Black Mexican

—Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality, none can surpass it. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**

Early Mammoth—Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth, and, while not as large, is about two weeks earlier. The grains are very white, tender and sugary. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Country Gentleman or SHOE

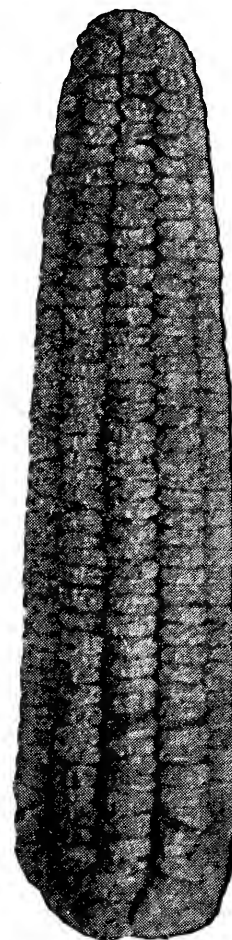
PEG.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.00.**

White Evergreen

—A pure white strain of the popular Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are very large and well filled from butt to tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the most delicious sweetness. It yields two or more ears to the stalk, and they remain in roasting ear state as long as any corn grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**

Stowell's

Evergreen—This has long been a great favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. The grains are deep and sugary. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**



Late Mammoth

—The latest but the largest of all the sweet corns. The ears are of mammoth size, covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.**

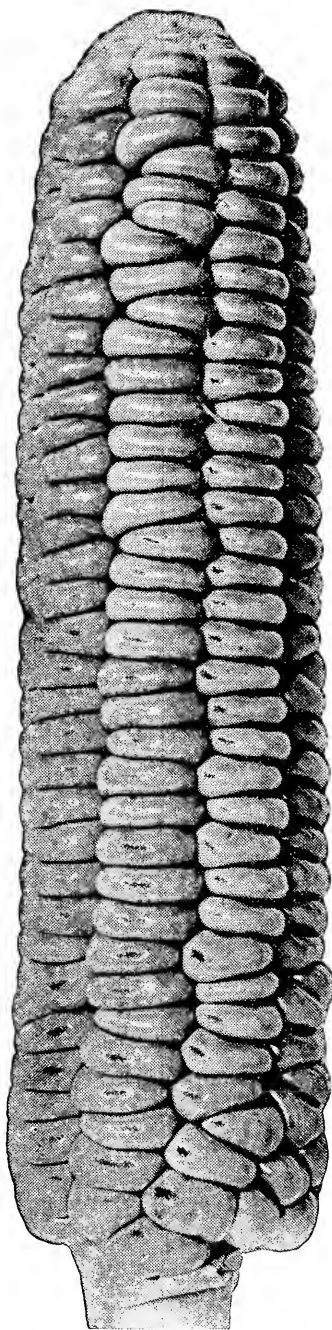
POP CORN

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

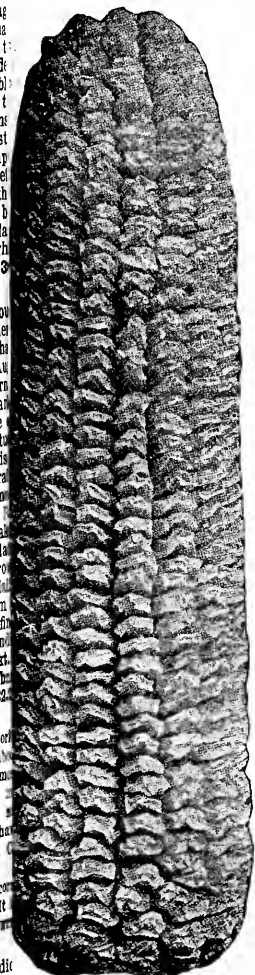
RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10.**

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

POP CORN FOR POPPING.—Pint 10 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.



Golden Bantam Corn



White Evergreen Corn

I ordered \$16.00 worth of garden seed in the spring and am exceedingly well pleased with results. I compared and tested your seed by and with Northern houses and find just three times amount of seed for same money and better results in germination and plants. I never go back on Wood's Seeds.—MORRIS MOXLEY, Adair Co., Ky., July 1, 1912.

I tried a garden last season without your seeds, but once is enough.—C. H. THOMAS, Dallas Co., Ark., January 1, 1913.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and continuous and is not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Egg Plant seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem of the plants when setting out. For Colorado potato-bug, see under head of potatoes.

Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25 postpaid.** By express \$3.15 per lb.

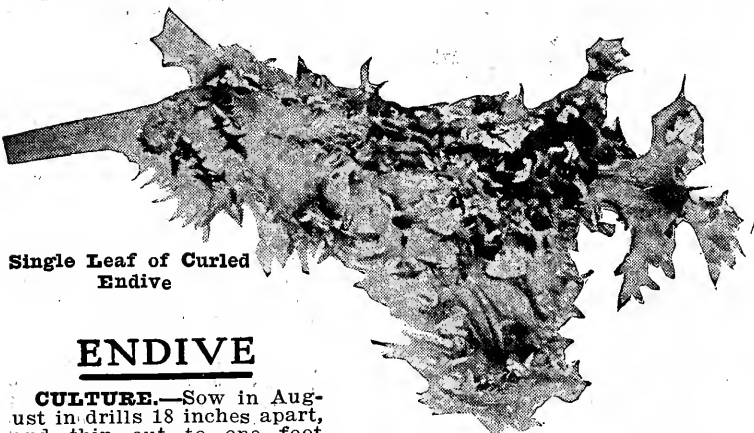
Florida High Bush

—Has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper, commission men reporting that they reach market in the best condition and always command high prices. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.** By express \$2.90 per lb.

New York Improved Purple

—The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.** By express \$2.90 per lb.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready from May 1st till July. 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.



Single Leaf of Curled Endive

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

WHITE CURLED.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

Gourds.—Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

DIPPER.—Useful for making dippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

NEST EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

MIXED GOURDS.—All varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. for 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000. Ready after November 15th.

KALE OR BORECOLE



Early Curled Siberian or Blue Kale

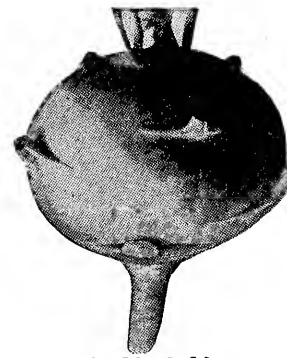
Early Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK.—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 50 cts. per lb.

TURNIP ROOTED KALE.—Entirely distinct, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long, carrot-shaped root, superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes an excellent dish for winter and early spring. The roots are pure white, fine grained, cook dry and are of fine flavor. It stands the winter and makes salad as early as turnips and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2½ feet part. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.

Spring Kale—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

KOHL RABI



Kohl Rabi

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest small top variety; fleshy white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

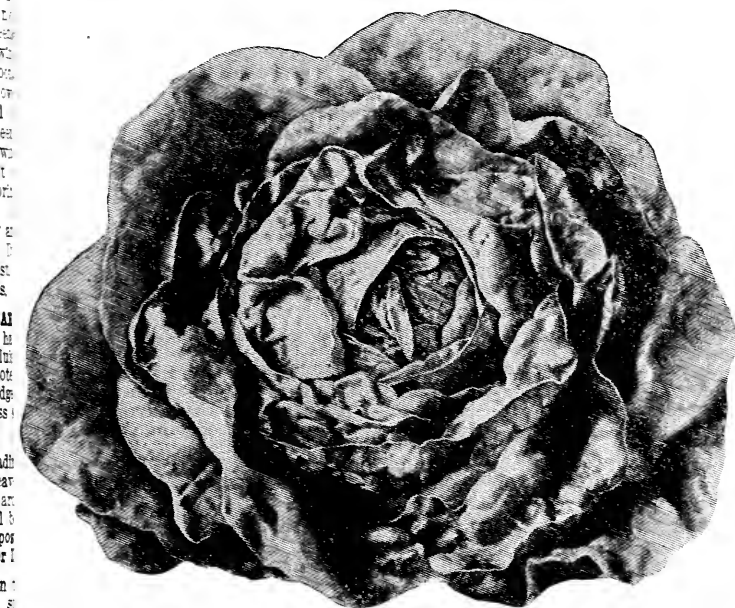
LEEK

CULTURE.—Leek is considered superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting them 3 or 4 inches deep, earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will be well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September and transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to grow. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35.** By express \$1.25 per lb.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether you want it for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside, for summer growing, for late fall or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large, solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for thirty years, and is still our most popular and best selling variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.30 per lb.

I have had good results from both the Wood's Cabbage and Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce. In my opinion they are both fine seeds to plant.—A. BRITT, McIntosh Co., Ga., May 27, 1912.

Your Cabbage Lettuce is more than you claim for it. I have grown it all the winter, and will plant more next winter.—W. L. JACKSON, Anderson Co., N. C., March 28, 1913.

California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** By express \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.00 per lb.

I have tried Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce. It made very large, tender heads, and headed evenly throughout the patch.—FREDERICK SCHAEFER, Angipahoa Parish, La., May 27, 1912.

The Big Boston Lettuce did well for me last winter.—J. L. COOPER, Robeson Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

White Seeded Tennisball—A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing lettuce. Very early, medium size, firm, sweet and buttery. Especially fine for growing in frames. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—Sure header and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Deacon—One of the best summer cabbage lettuces for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Dutch Butterhead—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanched. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. Makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

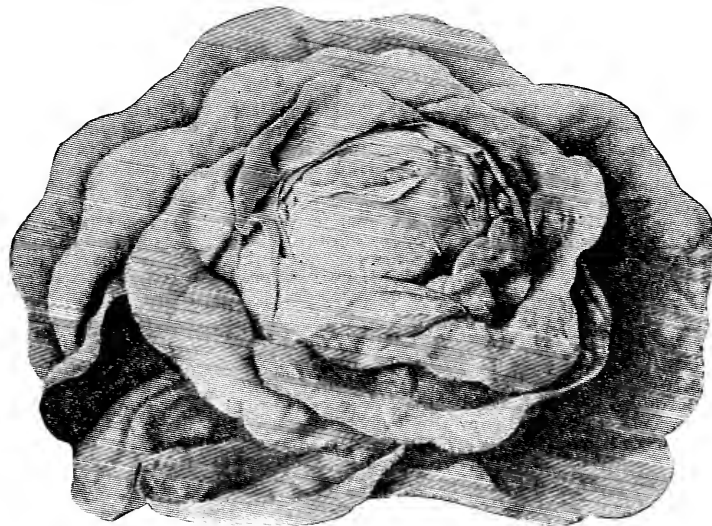
Crisp-as-Ice—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.

Early Curled Simpson—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Early Prizehead—One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Grand Rapids—Makes a large, handsome, curly leaf-head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting, both in the spring and fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.

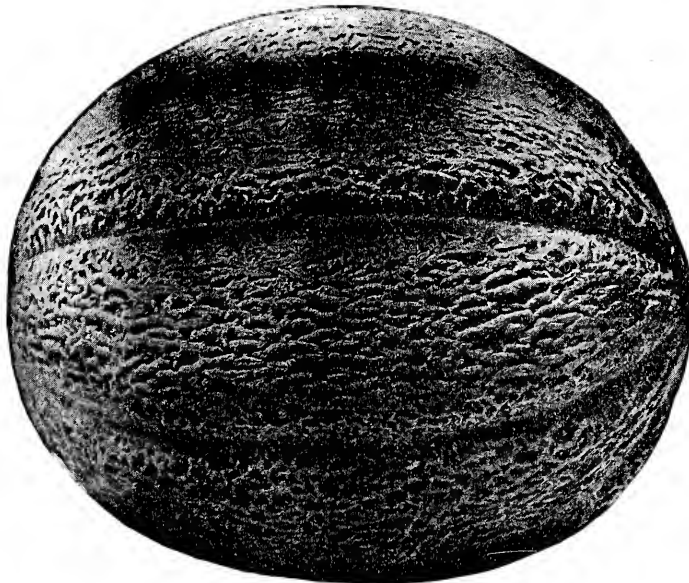


May King Lettuce

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first quality early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** By express \$1.10 per lb.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.



Knight Cantaloupe

Knight—An ideal shipping melon; about a week earlier than Rocky Ford, just the right size for crating, uniform in shape and size, well netted, thick green flesh of splendid appearance. One of our customers writes: "Nearly all my Knight melons sold in New York for \$2.50 to \$4.50 per crate." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 80 cts. per lb.

The Knight Cantaloupe seed which I purchased from you last year proved satisfactory. I do think they are the best I have ever eaten.—Q. C. NORWOOD, Mecklenburg Co., Va., March 10, 1913.

The Knight Cantaloupes are the best yielders I ever grew, and grew to good size.—H. N. McMASTERS, Robeson Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

I find the Knight Cantaloupe to be a very fine melon to plant.—R. B. PARKER, Halifax Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

New Early Rocky Ford—A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, a week to ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. Its earliness is a distinct advantage to market growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small; flesh thick and firm, and of attractive green color. One of our customers grew 1,800 ¾-bushel baskets on a single acre. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 1b. 55 cts.; in 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.

Burrell's Gem—The orange fleshed Rocky Ford, and even better than the Rocky Ford for shipping. The meat is a rich golden color, very thick, fine grained; the flavor cannot be excelled. The melons are very uniform in size and shape and crate evenly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Netted Nutmeg—The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb.

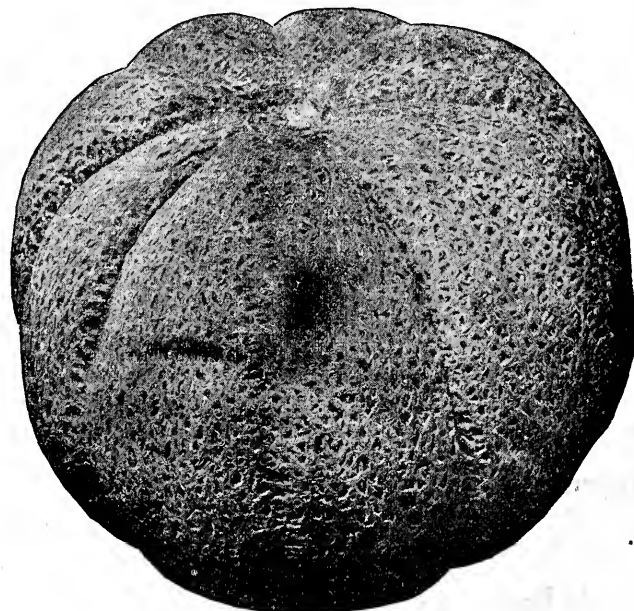
Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford

—In the famous Rocky Ford Valley, the Watter's is considered the most perfect of the Rocky Ford melons. The fruits are of even size and shape, very slightly ribbed and the thickest netting of any cantaloupe grown. Keeps hard and firm when shipped long distances and yet is of extra fine quality. The fruits are so uniform that they crate easily. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Hackensack—Similar to the Large Hackensack, smaller but 10 days earlier, of equally fine quality, well netted and makes a splendid shipping and market melon. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb.

Jenny Lind—A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Baltimore or Acme—A fine melon that always pleases. Fruits are of good size, oval shaped, well ribbed, heavily netted and thick flesh of the best quality. Its attractive appearance makes it a ready seller. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 60 cts. per lb.

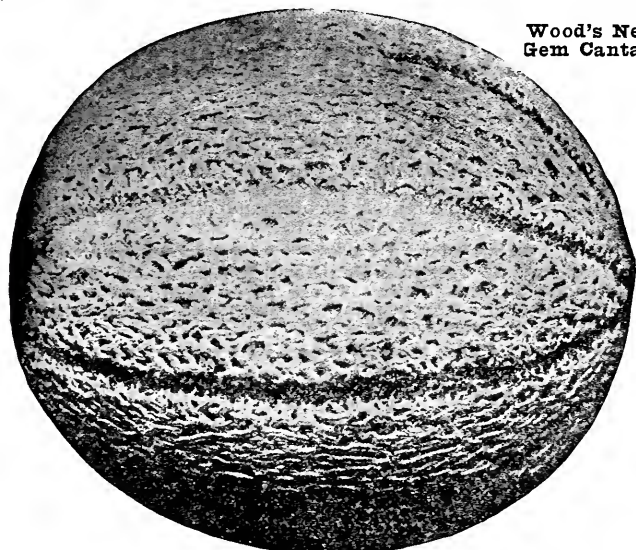


Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe
The Earliest Cantaloupe in Cultivation.

Extra Early Hanover—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration above photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions and has attained an immense popularity particularly among market growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

I planted the Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe seed obtained of you May 15th. They are now getting ripe and are the finest cantaloupe in this section. I find that the Wood's Perfection do better and make more good sized fruit on poor, dry land, where some other varieties make nothing, and on land adapted to them the yield is simply enormous.—C. P. DAMERON, Amherst Co., Va., August 6, 1912.

Your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe was the earliest of any I have ever planted and made more to the land. I had them early and they kept on bearing for some time.—J. E. STEVENS, Madison Co., Ga., September 18, 1913.

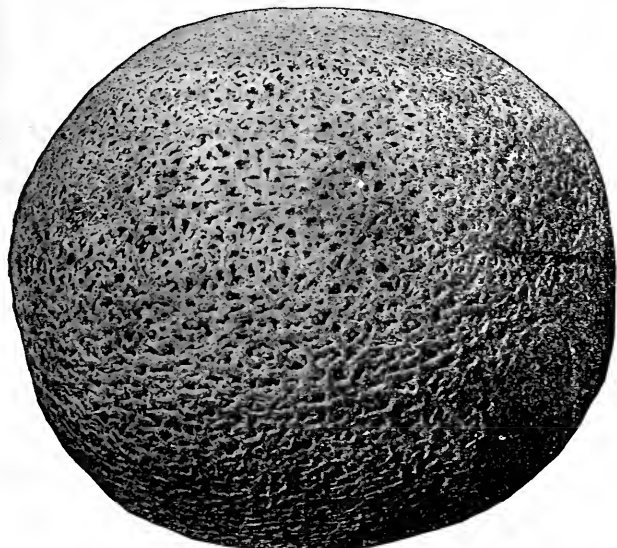


Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Wood's Netted Gem —A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Wood's Perfection —The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Osage or **MILLER CREAM**.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.



Netted Rock or Edem Gem Cantaloupe

Eden Gem or Netted Rock —One of the handsomest melons in our list. The illustration above is a reproduction of a photograph and shows the splendid shape, thorough netting and absence of deep spaces between the ribs, indicating strong shipping properties. The flesh is unusually thick, the seed cavity very small, the flavor exquisite. A heavy yielder, the melons very uniform, but few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shipping, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 70 cts. per lb.

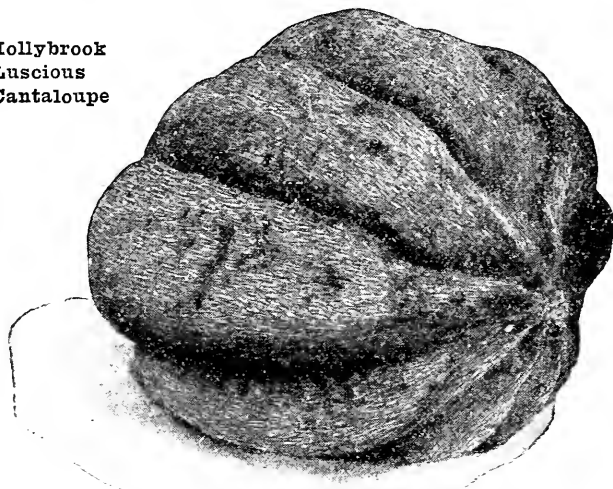
Ohio Sugar —Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity, it makes a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express 90 cts. per lb.

Emerald Gem —Has few equals for the home garden, and no melon is more delicious. Of good size, of a deep emerald-green color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick. Don't fail to grow a few. Not a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.

Tip-Top —Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are large, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

Fordhook —The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor and equal to the Rocky Ford in shipping qualities. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind—these characteristics make the finest market melons. It is equally good for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe



Hollybrook Luscious —For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

Good Traveler —Is fully equal to or even surpasses the fine qualities of the Hollybrook Luscious; not quite so large but more uniform in size. Follows the early cantaloupes in maturity, and will readily command a high premium over ordinary cantaloupes on account of its distinctive appearance and superior quality. The rind is of a dark green color, thickly and finely netted; attractive and pleasing to the eye; flesh deep, of a rich salmon color, very luscious and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

Large Hackensack or **TURK'S CAP**.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Montreal Nutmeg —The largest nutmeg melon. The flesh is nearly two inches thick, very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Banana —Quite a curiosity; grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.

GLASS MELON.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers and pies. May be sliced and fried like eggplant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN... Water Melon Seeds



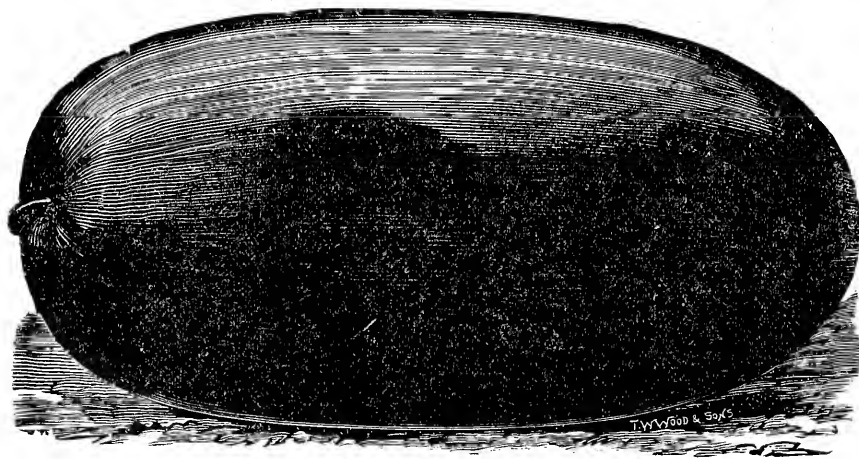
Dark Icing Water Melon

Dark Icing —An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Dixie —Some growers claim the Dixie is the best shipping melon grown. It ripens very early, a good yielder of good size and attractive appearance. It is dark green striped with a lighter green. The rind is tough, giving it good carrying quality; flesh bright-scarlet and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Triumph —A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific and averages very large. We exhibited a specimen at our State Fair last fall weighing 71 lbs. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is dark-green, with indistinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Duke Jones —Similar to the Jones or Jumbo. Some of our best growers claim that it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.



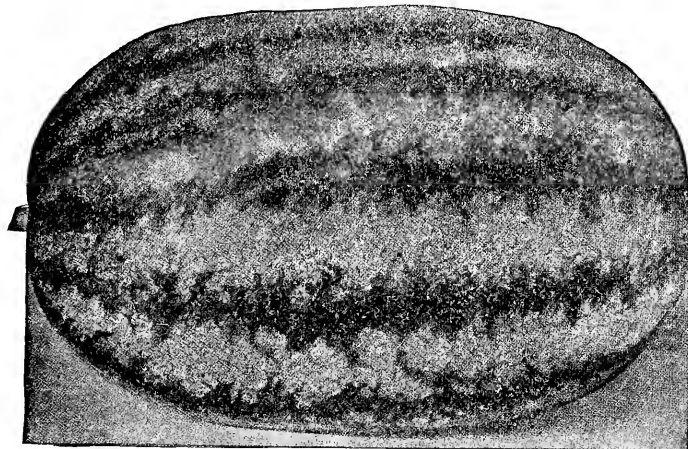
Alabama Sweets Water Melon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

NOTE—Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

Sweet Heart —Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is of a deep rich color; crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Mountain Sweet —This popular old melon still holds its own and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.



Harris' Earliest Water Melon

Harris' Earliest —The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon. The fruits are handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Kolb Gem —A particularly fine shipper that always reaches market in the best condition. The rind is exceedingly hard and firm; the flesh bright red and solid. A big yielder. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand for shipping. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

The seeds I received from you are fine. I have a nice crop of water melons.—A. J. GIBBONS, Accomac Co., Va., July 15, 1912.
The water melon seed I ordered from you last year did fine.—NED SHERRILL, Catawba Co., N. C., June 21, 1912.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake

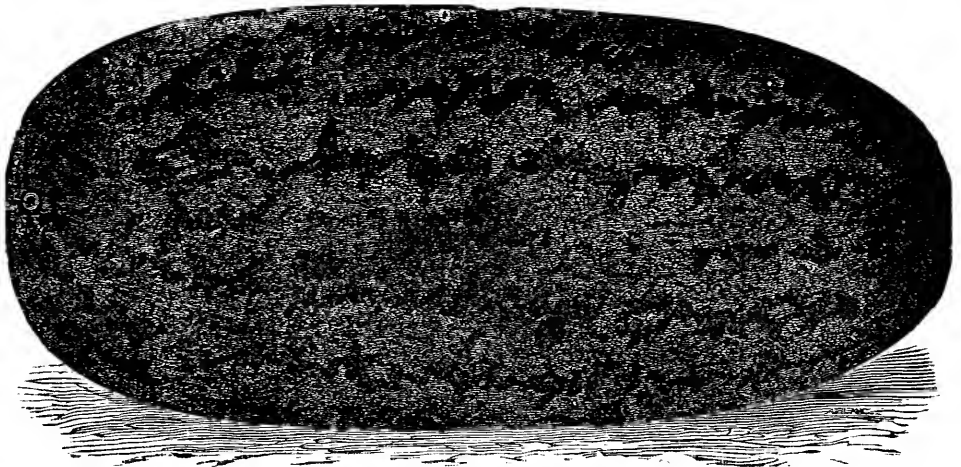
—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Halbert Honey—The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.

The Halbert Honey Melon seed I got from you last spring was O. K.—G. W. STEPHENS, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., February 20, 1912.

New Favorite —Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Equally good in every respect, yet has the advantage of being extra large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Florida Favorite —A splendid, large long melon: comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.



Florida Favorite Water Melon

Peerless or Ice Cream —A fine, early melon for home market. Oval shaped, bright-green, finely veined skin, flesh bright-scarlet, solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

Kleckley's Sweets —One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Had a fine crop of melons last year. I had fine Jackson melons. My melon crop averaged \$140 an acre. They were fine seed and all came good.—ISAAC G. MARSTON, Shenandoah Co., Va., March 18, 1912.

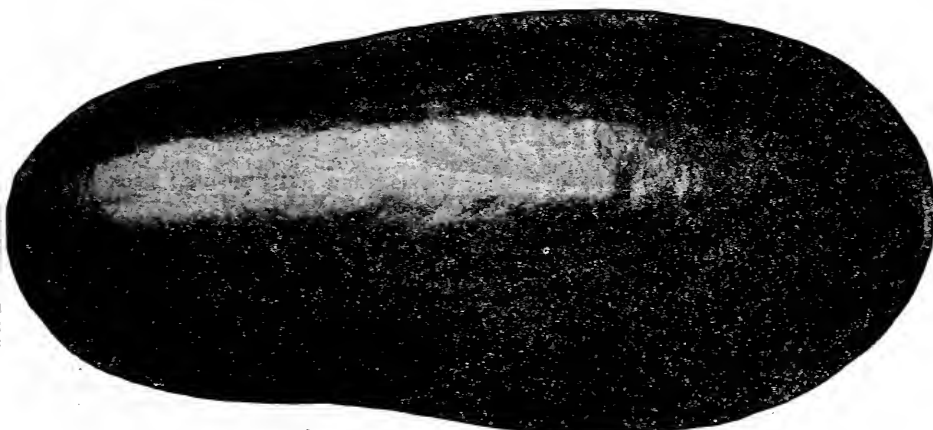
Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower. We exhibited a Watson melon at our fair last fall weighing 66 lbs. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

Your Tom Watson Water Melon I ordered last spring beat the country. Old grey-headed men in Mount Olive said they were the finest that had ever been grown there.—S. B. CASHWELL, Wayne Co., N. C., January 15, 1912.

I find your seeds O. K. Tom Watson Water Melon is the best I ever planted.—J. H. WATKINS, Wake Co., N. C., January 18, 1912.

I planted Tom Watson last year. They are the best I ever saw, weight 65 lbs.—W. M. BRITTE, Pamlico Co., N. C., May 28, 1912.

The Tom Watson Watermelon I purchased from you were all O. K., true to type and very fine.—F. D. LILLASTON, Gloucester Co., Va., Sept. 27, 1912.



Tom Watson Water Melon

Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy vine, and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripes; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Jordan's Gray Monarch or **LONG LIGHT ICING** —One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb.

Eden A SLENDID SHIPPER —A cross between the Georgia Rattlesnake and Kolb Gem, inheriting the sweet luscious flavor of the Rattlesnake and the shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem. The melons are large, oval shaped and marked with light and dark green stripes. An attractive melon and a good seller. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. Special price in large lots.

Jones or Jumbo —A large, round, solid, dark-green melon that will ship almost any distance. It also makes a fine home melon. The flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and juicy. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Blue Gem or **ICEBERG** —In size and shape similar to the Kolb Gem, but the skin is darker and the quality is superior. It has a firm hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind and is more tender and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Preserving Citron or **STOCK MELON** —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Matures late and keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

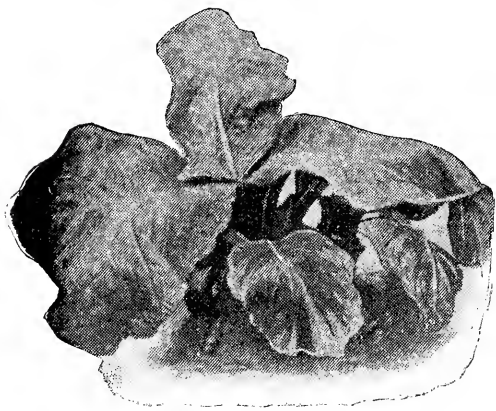
MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature can be maintained and sufficient moisture. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions. If requested, a copy will be sent with all orders for spawn.

BEST IMPORTED SPAWN —The best made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test-tube culture. **Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80.

MUSTARD

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcasts an acre.



Chinese Broad Leaved Mustard

Chinese Broad Leaved—The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing, and continues till frost. Flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume—The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled—The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.

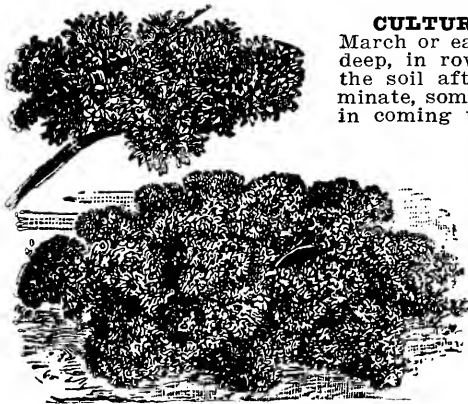
NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

FALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

DWARF MIXED.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By Express, 45 cts. per lb.

PARSLEY



CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking several hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture.

Fall sowings.—Sow in August or September in hot-beds or cold-frames. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

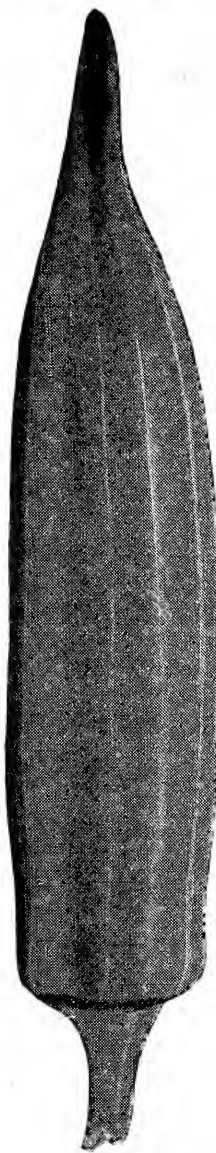
PLAIN, or SINGLE.—Very hardy; stronger in flavor than the curled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.

Champion Moss Curled—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young. A good salad. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express 25 cts. per lb.

BLACK.—Stronger and more pungent than the white. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express 25 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING.—**Lb. 25 cts. postpaid.** By express 15 cts. per lb.



Okra

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch.

All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.**

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.**

SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.**

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). **Qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive, and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the Yellow. **Quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.



OKRA or GUMBO

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods into narrow rings when young and tender, string them and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Kleckley's Favorite—Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a most productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

White Velvet—Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are extra large and are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf Green

Prolific—Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded

—A distinct and valuable okra. Its productiveness is something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches. Very superior for canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Tall Green—Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express 30 cts. per lb.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

ONION

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. **Transplanting always increases the yield**, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

Southport Globe Onions

On account of their beautiful shape, these onions always command a good price on Northern markets. They are heavy yielders, and as they make hard, firm bulbs, they are good keepers. Our stock is grown from a very superior strain.

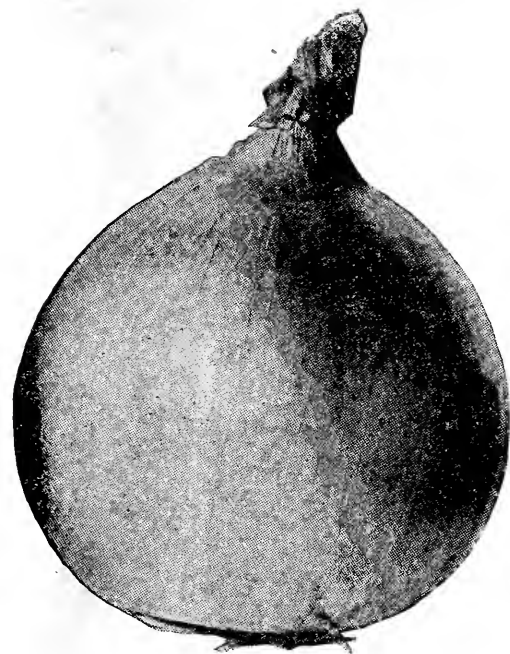
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25 postpaid. By express \$2.15 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow-straw color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive and handsome onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid. By express lb. \$1.30; 5-lb lots, \$1.25 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King—One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.



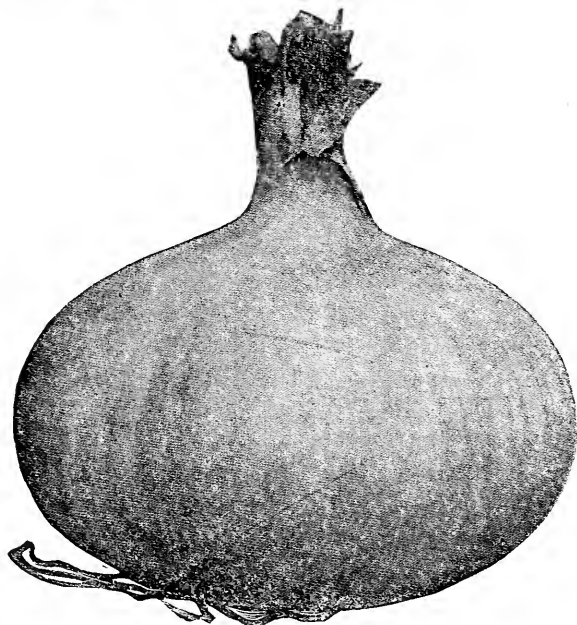
Southport Globe Onion

Bermuda Onions

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.



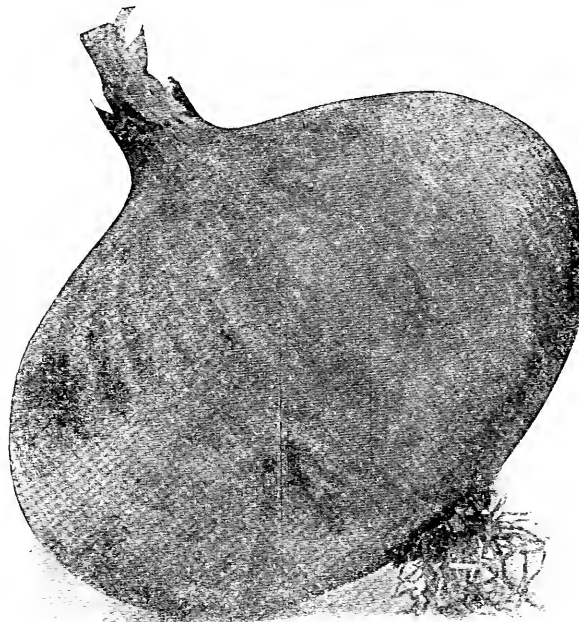
Silver Skin or White Portugal Onion

Silver Skin or WHITE PORTUGAL.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.

Copper King—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. By express \$1.30 per lb.

White Queen or BARLETTA.—An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about 1½ inches thick. Mild flavor; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. A heavy cropper, of good size, hard, solid, heavy and has small neck. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. By express \$1.10 per lb.



Large Red Wethersfield Onion

Large Red Wethersfield—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express \$1.00 per lb.

Extra Early White Pearl—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express \$1.50 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.40 per lb.

Garden Peas

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the later kinds more room between the rows. The wrinkled peas are tender and not as hardy as the smooth kinds and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored than the smooth varieties. For a succession, plant every two weeks; they may be planted as late as August for a late crop. The Marrowfats, if planted in November, December or January, will stand the winter and come in just after the extra earlies. When grown for market, peas are rarely ever staked, but in small gardens they should be grown in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels will plant an acre.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when grown for shipping. We strongly recommend this pea, believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort; 2 to 2½ feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.** Your Pedigree Extra Early Pea was very satisfactory. I had a fine crop.—T. C. MOYERS, Greene Co., Va., January 23, 1913.

First and Best—An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$5.00.**

Ameer—Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has a little longer vine (about three feet), and not quite so early, but with larger pods, handsomely shaped. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. The seed is round, light green and wrinkled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Large Podded Alaska—A new and valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, the distinctive superiority being that it makes much larger pods and is more prolific. The vines grow about the same height, but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**

Thomas Laxton—Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.**

Gradus or Prosperity—Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large

pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years and recommend it highly where earliness, size and fine quality are desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.**

Tom Thumb

—A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent quality and considered by many as the best dwarf pea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel, \$6.00.**

Alaska—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large pea-

growing sections of the Atlantic coast. Especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping. It is also specially desirable for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.25.**



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas

Wood's Lightning Excelsior—Unquestionably one of the best extra early peas for the trucker and gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have ever known. Ripens uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, the home-market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.25.**

I planted on the 19th of March one quart of your Lightning Excelsior Peas, and I am delighted to report to you a yield of 30 gallons of excellent peas. I shall endeavor to plant no other early sort.—I. H. RIDDICK, Albemarle Co., Va., June 8, 1912.

The Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas bought of you this spring did fine, considering the rainy weather. If it had not rained so much I would have made an over crop of peas this season.—H. F. FENDERSON, Carteret Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

Your Excelsior Peas I got from you in February have proven very satisfactory to myself and all of my customers. I shall always plant your seed.—E. PRIOLEAU, Georgetown Co., S. C., April 23, 1913.

Eclipse or Surprise

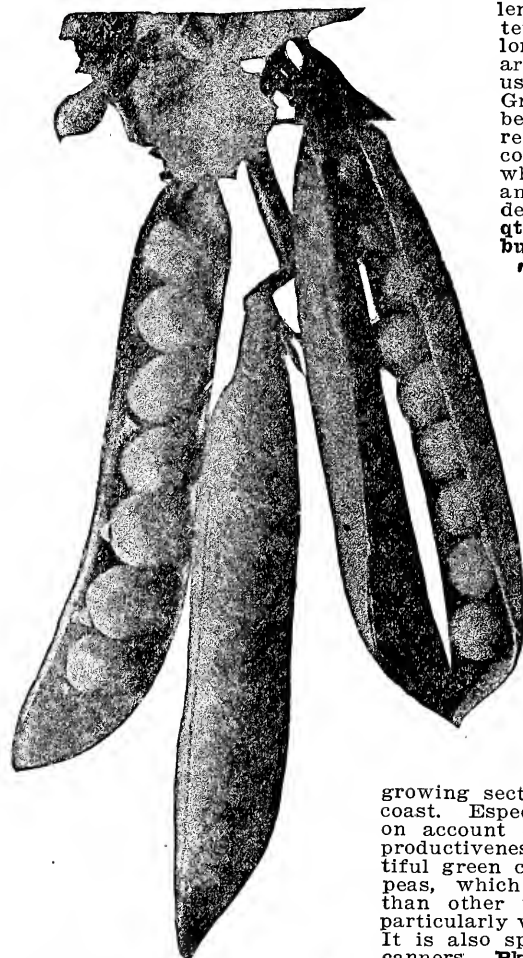
—Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, require no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.**

Philadelphia Extra

Early—The old standard extra early sort. It is very popular, and largely planted. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$5.00.**



Eclipse or Surprise Peas



Gradus or Prosperity Peas

Nott's Excelsior —An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high; of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.



Nott's Excelsior Peas

Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Petit Pois or French Pea —The real French Pea as imported. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous; medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.

THE HARVESTER. —Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$3.00.

For full description see New and Desirable Varieties.

Second Early and Late Varieties

McLean's Advancer

—A particularly good bearer, the pods being long and broad and well filled to the ends. The vines grow about 2½ feet high, are vigorous and upright, hardy and very productive; the peas are of most excellent quality. We recommend it highly both for the private and market gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

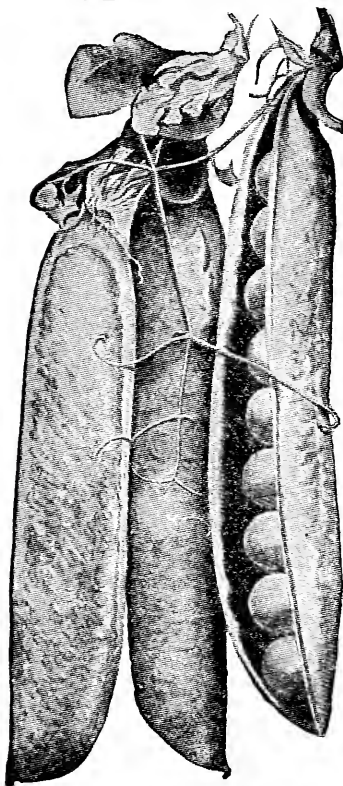
Bliss Everbearing

—Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Horsford's Market Garden

—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only two feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market-garden pea and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Yorkshire Hero —A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas are large and of fine quality. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.



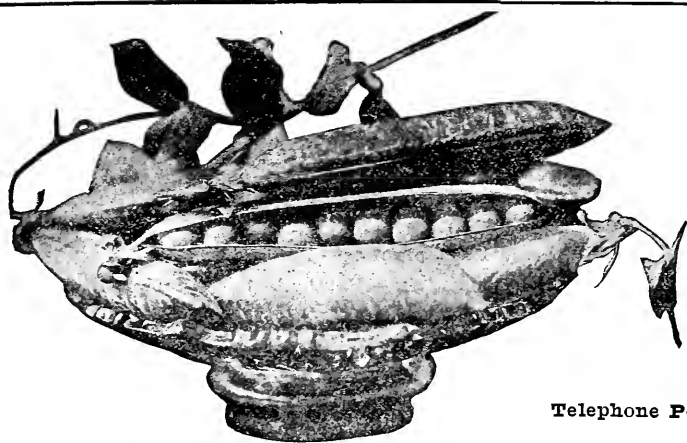
Bliss Everbearing Peas

American Wonder

—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.

McLean's Little Gem

—A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height, 1 foot.



Telephone Pea

Telephone —One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Dwarf Telephone —A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind; 18 to 20 inches high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.

Champion of England —Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

Dwarf Champion of England —The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

Marblehead Early Marrowfat

—The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other variety. Grows 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of extra fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$4.75.

Large White Marrowfat

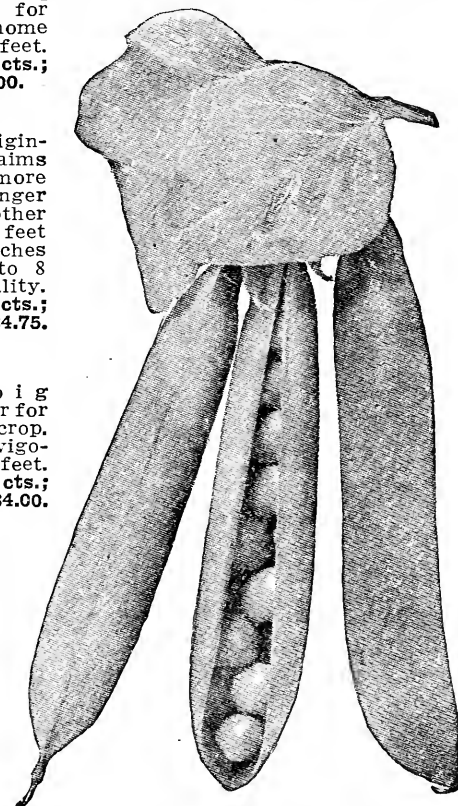
—A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. Hardy, strong and vigorous. Height, 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00.

Black Eye Marrowfat

—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar

—Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long, and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.00.



Champion of England Peas

Pepper

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Neapolitan Pepper—Particularly valuable for our Southern shippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red pepper. The plants are very strong, very stocky and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express \$1.90 per lb.

Ruby King—One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed as mangoes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. The plants are vigorous and productive, yielding fine crops of large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. The ripe fruits are bright crimson. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express \$1.65 per lb.

Spanish Mammoth or **SWEET MOUNTAIN.**—A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits often 7 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across. When ripe, it is a deep, glossy red; the flavor is mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.



Ruby Giant Pepper

Tabasco—The hottest pepper grown. Bears immense quantities of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. Makes fine pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

Mammoth Golden Queen

—Fruits six inches long by nine to ten inches in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Ruby Giant

—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and can be sliced and served with tomatoes. The fruits when ripe are a bright, glossy, ruby-red color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid.** By express \$2.90 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.75 per lb.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Chinese Giant—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich, glossy scarlet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express \$3.25 per lb.

Long Red Cayenne—A strong hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.85; postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Red Cluster—A splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. The brilliant scarlet peppers, an inch or less in length, are borne in clusters at the top of the branches. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express \$2.25 per lb.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; 90 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 15 cts. per dozen; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

PARSNIP

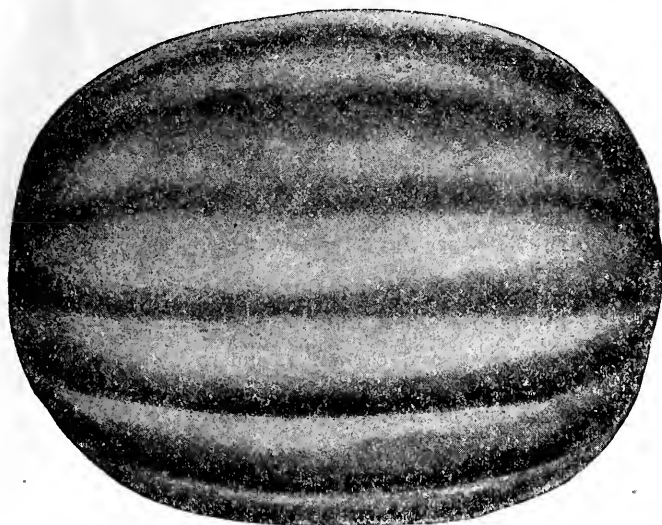
Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in a rich, deeply-worked, sandy loam. Make the rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially when the ground is dry. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can remain in the ground to be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. It yields an immense crop; very valuable for stock of all kinds, especially dairy cattle. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

Wood's Improved—A very fine and greatly improved strain, both in shape of the roots and their flavor. They are smooth, not as long as the Hollow Crown, but finer grained, thicker and more easily pulled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Sugar or Hollow Crown—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition till late in the spring. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. The fruits are oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor, and suited for table use as well as for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over 85 cts. per lb.

I bought some of your Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin, and they are so large that a ten-year-old child just can carry one of the smallest. They are the best I ever planted.—Rev. H. S. SAUNDERS, Coffee Co., Ga., October 12, 1912.

Sugar or Pie—Not a large pumpkin—averaging 10 inches in diameter—but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Cashaw or Crookneck—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Especially recommended for pies. A large yielder, of good size, with thick, fine-grained flesh, sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

King of the Mammoths or POT IRON—An immense variety which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden-yellow, a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Large Cheese—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express 45 cts. per lb.

Corn Field Pumpkin—Grown for stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. **Ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.

RHUBARB

Culture—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so should be grown in a moist or shaded situation. Sow in March or April and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in the fall, or following spring, transplant 2½ to 3 feet apart in 6-ft. rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well rotted manure. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Always give it plenty of manure.

LINNAEUS—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

Rhubarb Roots—15 cts. each postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

One of the most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.



Mammoth Sandwich Island—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. It is a strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

Golden Salsify—A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifies. It is especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green; finely crimped and curled. This variety is a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our private gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.

RADISH, Best French Grown Seed



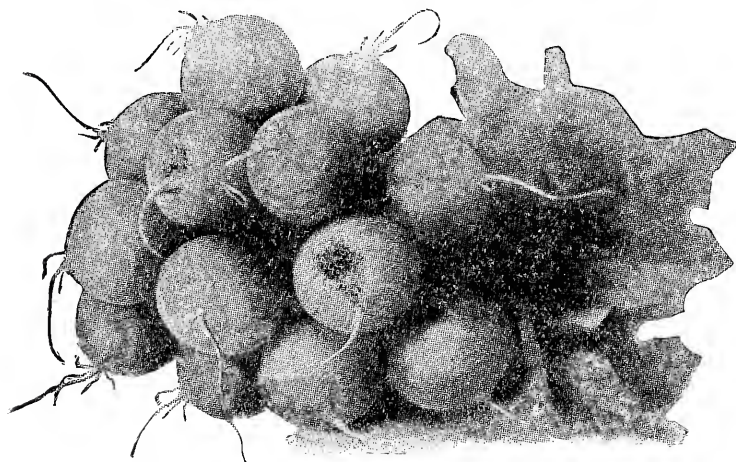
Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish

crimson color, and in crispness and flavor is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe (Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped—A fine early radish, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

French Breakfast—A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip—A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Early White Turnip—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Golden Globe—The best summer variety, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Skin golden yellow in color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Mixed Turnip Radishes—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—(Rosy Gem). A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Crimson Giant—Valuable both for market and home use. Grows quickly, and even when large remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. Beautiful deep

LONG RADISHES

Chartier Long Scarlet—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

Brightest Long Scarlet—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Wood's Early Frame—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.

Long White Icicle or **LADY FINGER**.—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

White Strasburg—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Mixed Long Radishes—All varieties mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

AUTUMN OR WINTER RADISHES

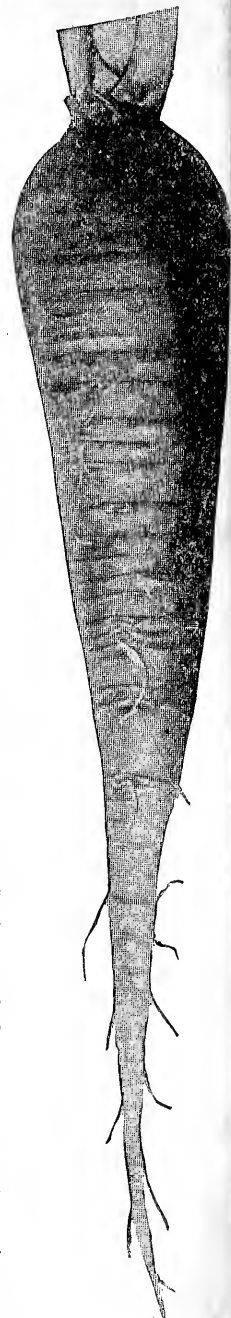
Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on, take them up and pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Chinese or Celestial—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express 60 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

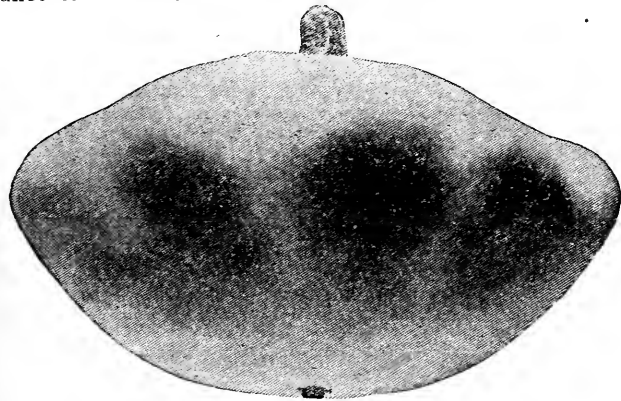
Long White Spanish—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Brightest Long Scarlet Radish

SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug use kerosene emulsion. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.



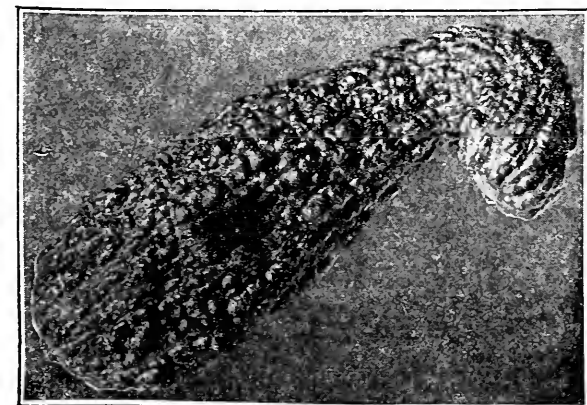
Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

Wood's Earliest Prolific —One of our own distinctive introductions and one that has proved of the greatest value to our market-gardeners and truckers. Florida truckers, who grow for the earliest market, grow every season hundreds of acres for shipment to the large Northern markets. Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, is of the same bush growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and contain more flesh. The vines are of the true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant great producing power. If you grow for the earliest market, or if you want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by markets, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Golden Summer Crookneck —A standard variety, early and productive. The squashes are about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warted surface. Color, bright yellow; quality fine. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Giant Summer Crookneck —The largest and earliest of the crook-neck squashes, often 1½ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit very productive; bears early and continues thru the summer; of true crook-neck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. One of the best varieties for market and table use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Mammoth White Bush —Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Yellow Bush or GOLDEN CUSTARD. —The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear, yellow skin and rich creamy-yellow flesh of the very best flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Fall and Winter Squashes

Boston Marrow —A very productive winter squash of good size. Oval-shaped, hard shelled, giving it good keeping qualities. The deep orange-colored flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. Vine strong and very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

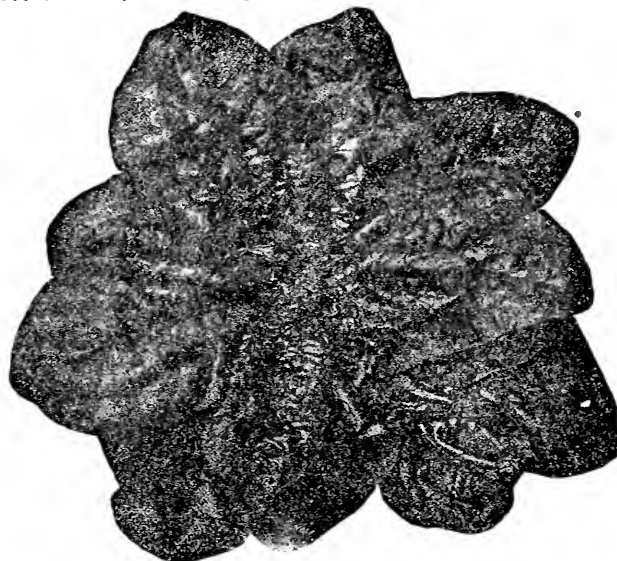
Hubbard —One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; a fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express 75 cts. per lb.

Delicious —We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior in flavor and table qualities; a more reliable cropper, and makes a most desirable winter vegetable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

SPINACH

Write for special price on large lots.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre.



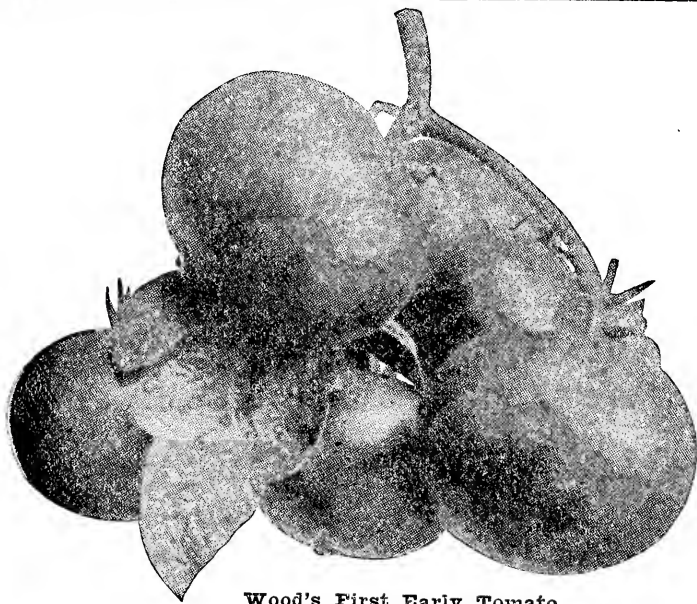
Long Season Spinach

Long Season —Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent, dark green leaves. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.

Round Thick-Leaved —Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale —Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

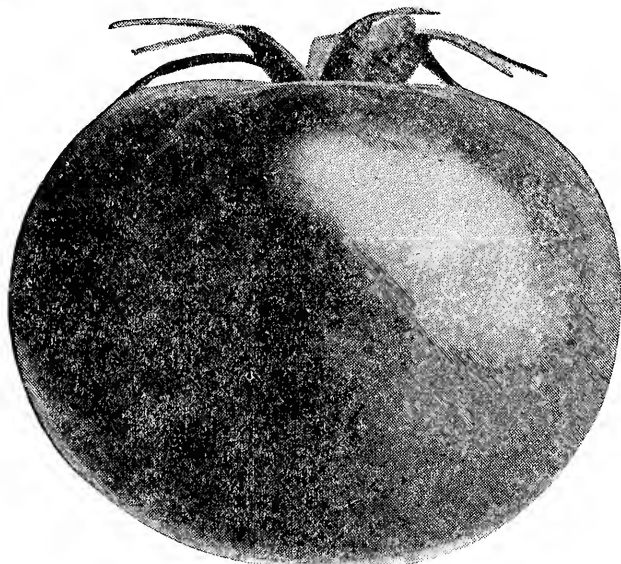
Long Standing —Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express 20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.



Wood's First Early Tomato

Nolte's Earliest (Bright red).—Among first early tomatoes, this is one of the largest yielders and continues longer in bearing than other very early kinds. Our test has proved it to be unusually productive for so early a tomato, and it should prove very profitable for early market. It is of bright red color; very similar to Spark's Earliana in earliness, shape and size, but the fruit is more solid and the fruits are more thickly set. With us it proved one of the most vigorous and productive of the extra early varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Fordhook First (Deep Purple).—A favorite with many growers. Quite early and makes smooth, handsome, deep-purple fruits, with firm flesh and but few seeds. Ripens evenly to the stem, of fine flavor and an excellent kind for market and the home-garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express \$1.90 per lb.



Chalk's Jewel Tomato

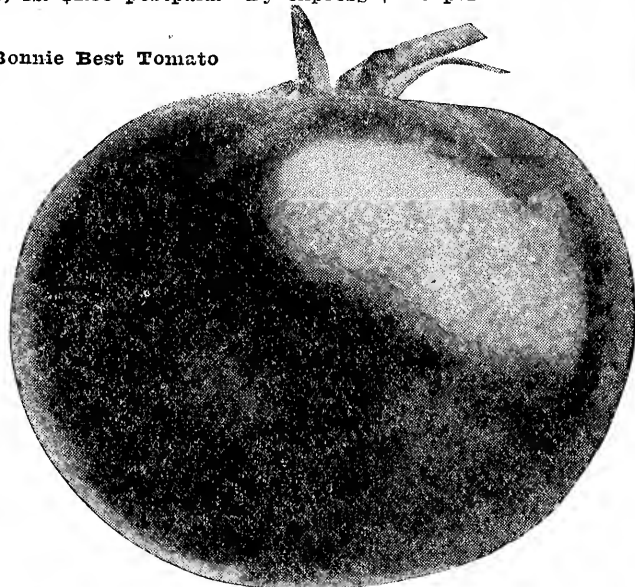
Chalk's Jewel (Bright scarlet).—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, but distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tender sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express \$1.90 per lb.

Wood's High Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood's First Early (Purplish red).—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red color and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.40 per lb.

Bonnie Best Tomato



Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market-Growers Journal, says "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun when other varieties would scald. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet and ripens evenly all over up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at the stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness in shape, being altogether free from rough fruits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. By express \$2.40 per lb.

June Pink—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. The originator claims that it is the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Perfection (Bright red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO

The Greatest Tomato
in the World



THE FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO

For thirty years I have experimented in my garden with the leading varieties of tomatoes and think the Brimmer the greatest I ever raised.—E. C. REEVES, Washington Co., Tenn., March 27, 1912.

Your seeds last year were just grand. Your Brimmer was the largest I ever raised.—C. H. HARRIS, Escambia Co., Fla., December 26, 1912.

We have used your Brimmer Tomato seed for two years, and without a doubt, they are the finest and best I ever saw.—ARTHUR A. FINLEY, Wilkes Co., N. C., January 11, 1913.

The Brimmer is the last word in tomatoes, if you treat them right.—W. G. DICKSON, Darlington Co., S. C., February 24, 1913.

I have had the Brimmer Tomato two years and will not be without it if I can help it. It is the best tomato I ever raised.—E. J. ATWOOD, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1913.

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the **Grand Prize for size and quality**. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

Size and Weight Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat and has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not an early tomato, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season. On October 1st, after picking since July 5th, a crop near Richmond still had 6 to 8 quarts of large fruits to the vine.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. They also make a splendid canner, requiring but little boiling to make them thicken.

CULTURE.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives the enormous bunches of fruit ample room for development, plenty of sunlight and holds them off the ground.

Pkt. 15 cts.; 4 pkts. for 50 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00.

Livingston's Coreless (Bright red).—Everyone requiring a large, bright red, globe-shaped tomato will be pleased with the Coreless. It is almost round, the depression at the stem being almost eliminated. It is immensely productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of good size, many of them large—12 to 15 ounces—and all free of core. It makes a fine slicing tomato, the bright red, meaty slices presenting a most attractive dish. Solid and very firm, rendering it fine for long distance shipping. Ripens all over and right up to the stem at the same time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75 postpaid. By express \$2.65 per lb.

Favorite (Dark red).—Very prolific, solid and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks; holds its size till end of season and of first-class quality. A fine canner. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Paragon—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family, market or canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Success (Scarlet).—A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty and ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

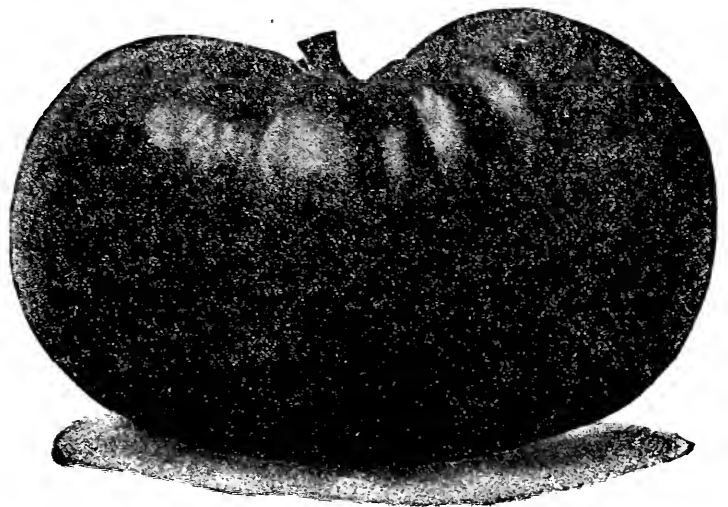
Dwarf Champion (Furplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Always smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 6 good sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa (Deep Purple).—In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during the unprecedented dry spell last summer, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per lb.

The Ponderosa and Brimmer Tomatoes I raised last year from your seed were the admiration of all who saw them.—THOS. L. BERKELEY, Prince William Co., Va., February 5, 1913.

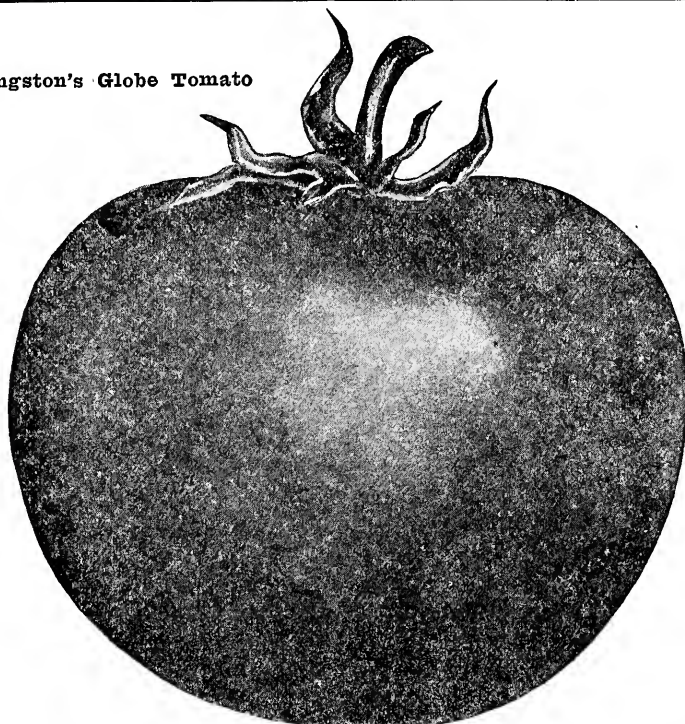
I have been using Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato and I have raised several that weighed 1½ lbs. and lots that weighed 1¼ lbs., and sure have had fine success with them. Last year I was the only person that raised any tomatoes in this town and after using all I wanted I sold \$16.00 worth off of 100 plants.—H. L. PHIPPS, Smythe Co., Va., February 18, 1913.

The tomato seed I got from you last spring were all O. K. We set them out the early part of May and we are still gathering tomatoes. They were the Ponderosa and June Pink, and they gave perfect satisfaction in every way.—Jno. W. LOYD, Elizabeth City County, Va., September 3, 1912.



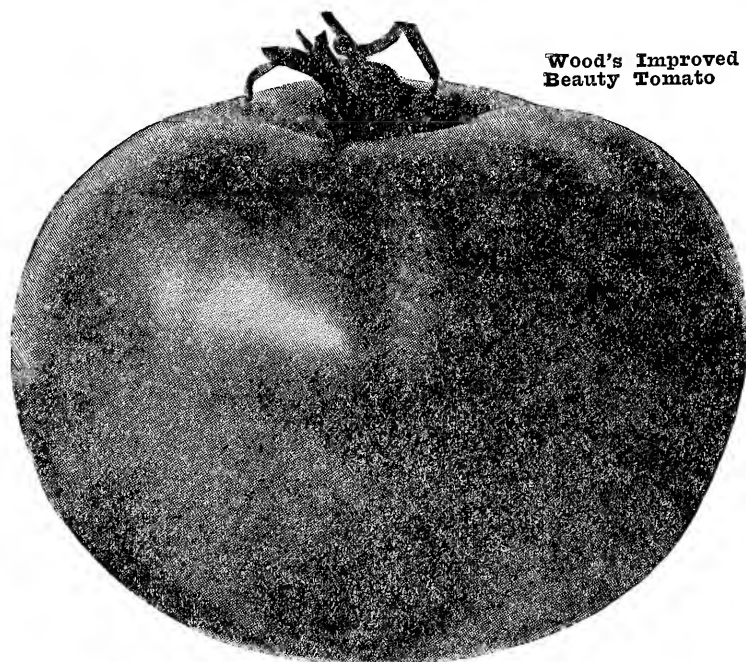
Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

Livingston's Globe Tomato



Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).—An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts, except Corless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb. Special price in large quantities.

Wood's Improved Beauty Tomato



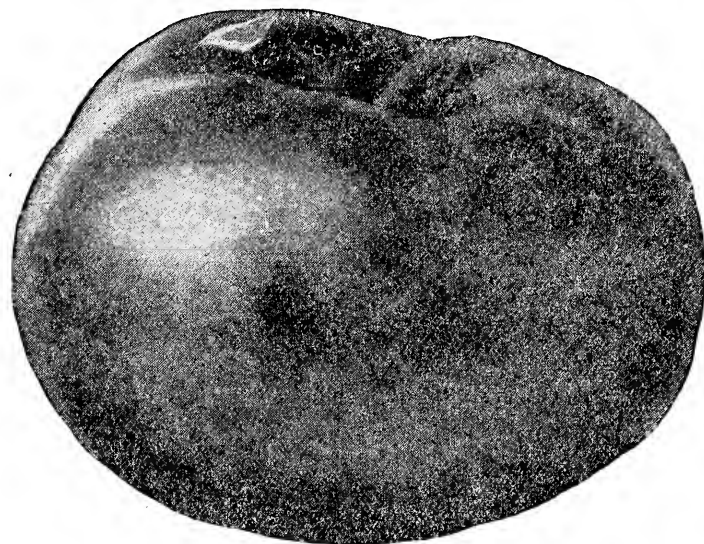
Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early; flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Early Acme (Purple).—Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, free from cracks and stand shipment to perfection. The fruits are borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Matchless (Bright red).—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large even at the end of the season. Fine both for private and market--garden and canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express \$1.90 per lb.

Royal Red (Deep red).—A first-class main crop tomato each year becoming more and more popular especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. Very desirable for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.70 postpaid.** By express, \$1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

Stone (Bright scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for shipping, canning and home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.



Wood's Improved Trophy Tomato

Wood's Improved Trophy (Bright red).—A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

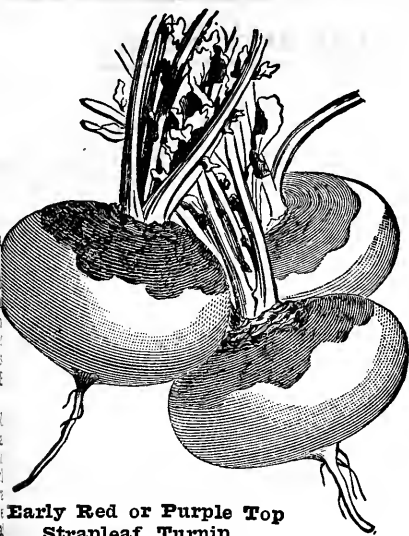
Dwarf Stone (Bright scarlet).—Similar to the well-known Stone, except that the vine is dwarf like the Dwarf Champion. The fruits are large, smooth, firm, solid and meaty; ripens evenly, are free of cracks and have no hard core. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Golden Queen or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express \$1.90 per lb.

Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Tomato Plants—Ready after April 15th. In ordering, state whether you want early medium or late. We grow only the standard varieties, and as it is not possible to have all varieties at the right size at all times, we reserve the right to send another variety instead. We will, however, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered. **Hot-bed plants, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, 10 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. **Transplanted plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Turnip and Rutabaga



Early Red or Purple Top
Strapleaf Turnip

he way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED or PURPLE-TOP (flat strapleafed).—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

OMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

White Fleshed Varieties

Milan Turnips

The Milans are, without exception, the best for spring sowing; they leave nothing to be desired in

nothing to be desired in

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

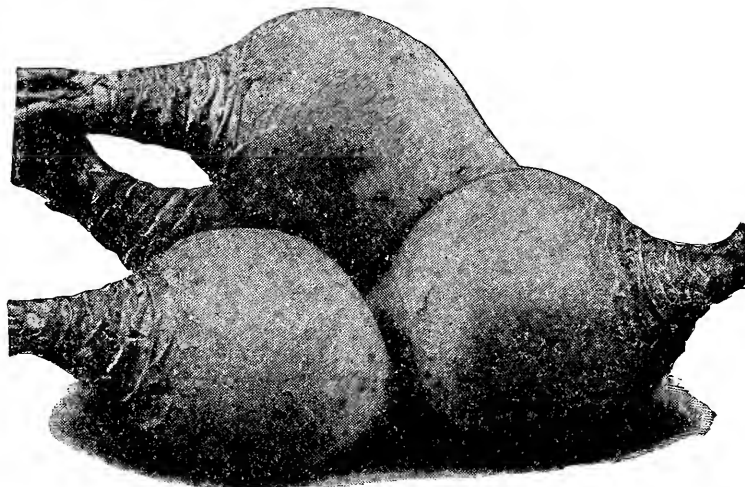
LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga

Rutabaga or Swede

Culture.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder, good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express 35 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Deduct 5 cts. per lb. on 5-lb. lots of Turnip Seeds.

HERBS

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.**

BALM.—A perennial, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water make a drink beneficial in cases of diarrhoea. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼-lb. 45 cts.**

BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.**

CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 20 inches apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.**

DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.**

HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35c.**

SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.**

TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.**

WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

SAGE ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Postage on Sage and Thyme roots 5 cts. each extra.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March and April. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for fall setting. Ready in October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Ready June, July, August and September. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready April, May, June and July. 15 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Ready June, July and August. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st. till May. 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st. till May. 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. for 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS.—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Bird Seeds

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

If by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

WOOD'S SONGSTER'S FOOD.—A superior mixture of the best re-cleaned seeds. **Lb. 10 cts.; 6 lbs for 50 cts.; 15 lbs. for \$1.20**

CANARY SEED.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.

HEMP SEED.—Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. for 40 cts.; 10 lbs. for 70 cts.

RAPE.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 70 cts.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb. 6 cts.; 5 lbs. for 25 cts.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 80 cts.; \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

PARROT MIXTURE.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 60 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$1.40.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—Lb. 30 cts.

Postage on Seeds

Wherever quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, we deliver, all charges prepaid, to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Mexico. Or if you are convenient to an express office we will prepay express charges. It is safer to ship by express than by mail.

SEEDS ARE NOT ADMITTED TO PARCEL POST RATES.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEED

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS



Standard Varieties

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

- One Sucker.**—A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.
- Big Oronoko.**—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red-clay soils.
- Sweet, or Little Oronoko.**—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.
- Blue Pryor.**—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.
- Yellow Pryor.**—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.
- Medley Pryor.**—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.
- Gold Leaf.**—A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.
- Sterling.**—Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray land with yellow subsoil.
- Beat All, or Lacks.**—A heavy, dark type and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.
- Broad Leaf Gooch.**—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

For Cigarettes the following are preferred: Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco and Bradley Broad-Leaf.

FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES TO TOBACCO PLANTS use the Little Giant Duster. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dusts two rows at once. Price, \$6.50.

Select Varieties

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

- White Burley.**—The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils.
- Warne.**—A new variety for yellow wrappers. Tough, silky and makes the finest quality leaf.
- Improved Yellow Oronoko.**—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray overlying yellow clay.
- Improved White Stem Oronoko.**—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light-gray or sandy soils.
- Improved Hester.**—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.
- Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.**—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.
- Kentucky Yellow.**—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sorts.
- Conqueror.**—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

Cigar Varieties

- Imported Havana.**—We import this direct from Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
- Vuelta De Abajo.**—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Best Imported Seeds, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.
- Choice Havana.**—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.
- Connecticut Seed Leaf.**—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.
- Florida Sumatra.**—Makes the highest grade cigar-wrapper. Our seed is grown specially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is a most superior type. Pkt 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.
- Comstock Spanish.**—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50
- Ohio Zimmer Spanish.**—Makes one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼-lb. \$1.00.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

- Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizzard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼-lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.
- Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼-lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools

Poisons Cannot
Be Sent By Mail

\$50,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables are destroyed by bugs and insects every year. How much do you contribute to their support? :

There is no question about the necessity of spraying, and there is certainly no question about the profit. Sprayed crops produce 15 to 25 per cent. more, make fruits and vegetables that sell at higher prices, and quite often spraying saves the crop from almost total loss. Bugs, beetles, worms and insects must be fought; fungus diseases must be combatted. All this can only be done by using the best spraying mixtures and with good tools for spraying. A "spray bulletin" can be had from your State experiment station, or Commissioner of Agriculture, for the asking. Get one, follow directions, and note not only the better fruits and vegetables, but largely increased yield.

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—No better remedy has been found to combat this pest that is killing thousands of valuable fruit-trees. You can make it at home, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable job, and the home-made mixture must be applied hot. Our mixture is highly concentrated and is ready by simply adding water; no boiling. For summer spraying, dilute 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, except for stone fruits, on which use ½-gallon Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For Winter Spraying, use 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur to 11 gallons of water. Use this strength after the leaves have fallen in the fall and before the buds open in the spring. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add 2½ to 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of dilute solution. Qt. 25 cts.; 2 qts. 45 cts.; gallon, 75 cts.; 5 gallons \$2.25; 10 gallons \$3.75; 50-gallon barrel, \$10.00.

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops—grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart 30 cts.; 2 quarts 50 cts.; gallon, 80 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.75; 10 gallons, \$7.00; 50 gallons, \$25.00.



Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. ¼-lb. 10 cts.; ½-lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15. Special price on large lots.

Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Per lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 12½ lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Kerosene Emulsion—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Qt. 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon, 80 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.50.



Whale Oil Soap

Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San José scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. Lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

Slug Shot

—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Bug Death—A combination insecticide, plant stimulant and fungicide. Absolutely harmless to human beings and stock, yet it kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants, besides preventing potato blight. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. Pound 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12½ lb. package \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

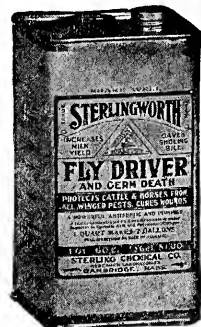
Tobacco Dust—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1,000 lbs., \$16.00.

Sulphur—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitrol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Price, by express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per qt. 60 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00.



Thymo Cresol—A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By express, small bottles, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon, \$1.75.

KILLS

Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap.

INSECTS

Lemon Oil Insecticide—The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. By express, ½-pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; ½-gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.

Hand Sprayer—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house-plants, for applying insecticides and disinfectants in poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist with no waste; does splendid work. Price, by express or freight, 50 cts., shipping weight 2¾ lbs.

THYMO CRESOL should be on every farm and poultry plant. Write for circular and get acquainted with it.

Compressed Air Sprayer**Compressed Air Sprayer**

—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur. **Galvanized Iron Tank \$5.00; Brass Tank, \$7.00.**

Bucket Spray Pump

Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry-houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **Price, \$3.00.** 4-ft. extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.

Little Giant Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco-growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly over two rows at once and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. **Price, \$6.50.**

Barrel Spray Pump

—Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.

Outfit A.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$10.00

Outfit B.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of hose (10 feet each), Y connection, 2 eight-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$12.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

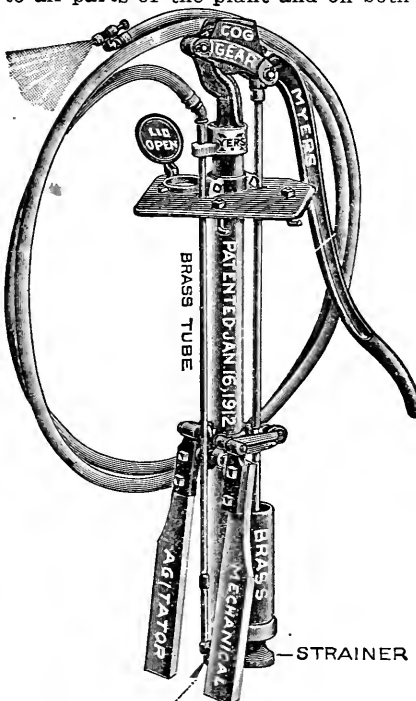
BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

RUBBER HOSE.— $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (for bucket pump) 12 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (for barrel and compressed-air sprayers), 15 cts. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sizes, 5 cts. each.

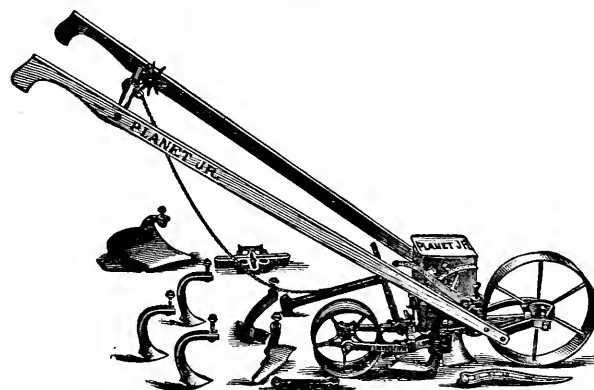
COUPLINGS, male and female, 15 cts. each.; by mail, 17 cts.

**PAT JET-AGITATOR Barrel Spray Pump****Seed Drills and Garden Tools**

After a short experience with a Planet Jr. or Iron Age tool you will wonder how you managed without them. Not only are they time and labor savers, but do the work so much better than is possible under the old method.

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. tools—they are both good and do the same work; in fact, nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

Write us for complete catalog—Mailed free.

Planet, Jr. Garden Tools**Planet, Jr., No. 4 Garden Drill**

- | | |
|---|---------|
| No. 4 Drill. Plants accurately in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart or in continuous rows as desired. Has a plow, 3 cultivator teeth, and a pair of hoes for weeding..... | \$10.50 |
| No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Works both sides of a row at once. Has a pair of plows, 4 cultivator teeth and a pair of 6-inch hoes..... | 6.50 |
| No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe. Outfit of tools consists of a plow, 2 rakes, 3 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes..... | 5.35 |
| No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe. Has 2 sets of 3 discs, a pair 3-prong cultivator teeth and plow..... | 6.50 |
| Firefly Plow. Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep..... | 2.25 |

The Success WHEEL PLOW AND CULTIVATOR. Built on the most improved lines for easy working—a light-weight tool that anyone can push, a strong tool that will last for years. It is all steel and practically indestructible. The weight is carried well forward on a 24-inch wheel and a spring attachment set between the handles and frame make it particularly easy to work in hard or rocky ground. In addition to the plow a sweep is supplied for cultivating, hoeing and weeding. We recommend this tool to everyone with a garden. **Price, complete, \$3.25.**

Iron Age Garden Tools

- | | |
|---|-------|
| No. 15 Drill. Sows in a continuous row or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches. Cultivating attachments are a plow, 2 rakes, 2 hoes and 3 cultivator teeth..... | 11.00 |
| No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe. Outfit of tools consists of 2 plows, 2 rakes, 4 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes..... | 7.00 |
| No. 9 Single Wheel Hoe. Fitted with a plow, 2 hoes, 2 rakes, and 4 cultivator teeth..... | 5.25 |
| No. 19C Wheel Plow and Cultivator. Has two sizes cultivator teeth, a bracket of 3 cultivator teeth, a scuffle hoe and plow..... | 3.50 |
| No. 11 Wheel Plow. Plows 3 to 4 inches deep. 4 to 6 inches wide..... | 2.50 |

Lang's Hand Weeder.—The handiest weeder for the flower and vegetable garden. An adjustable strap runs across the back of the hand, leaving the fingers free. Light, strong, and well made; it will last for years. **By mail, postpaid, 25 cts.**

Scolly Plant Sprinkler.—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. Throws a strong, fine spray. **By mail, postpaid, \$1.10.** By express, \$1.00.

Raffia.—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. **Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.**

Jute String.—Used for the same purposes as Raffia. **Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.**

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES



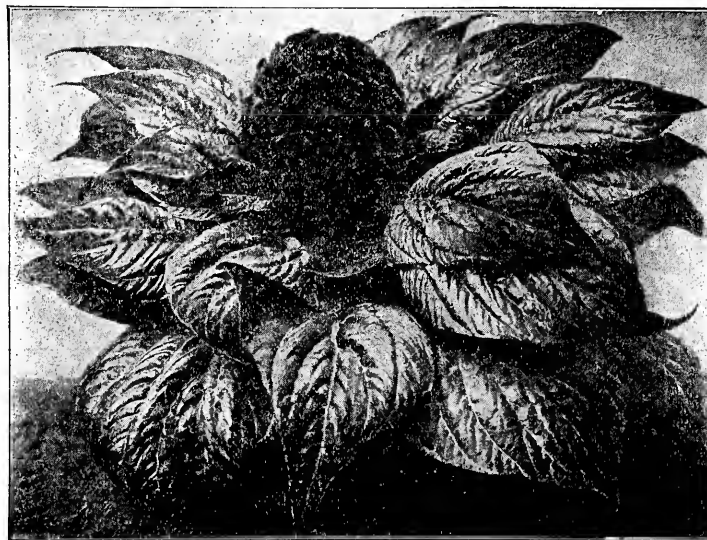
Cactus Zinnia

Cactus Zinnia

We have called this the Cactus Zinnia because of its resemblance to a miniature cactus dahlia, so truly does it represent the true cactus type with its pointed petals twisted downward. The plant forms a low compact bush with strong green foliage, and bears its bright orange colored blooms in great abundance. If planted soon after frost is gone it will begin to flower in seven to eight weeks and will continue to bloom without interruption till late in the fall. It is particularly fine for dry and sunny situations, either grown in groups or in borders. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this new cockscomb as entirely distinct from any other variety ever offered. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc. of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. The plant is a dwarf compact grower making an elegant bedding and border plant. Easily grown from seed and is one of the most brilliant and effective summer and fall bloomers especially when grown in the same beds with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include this in your flower seed order. Last year our crop failed, but we hope to have ample this season. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

Red Sunflower

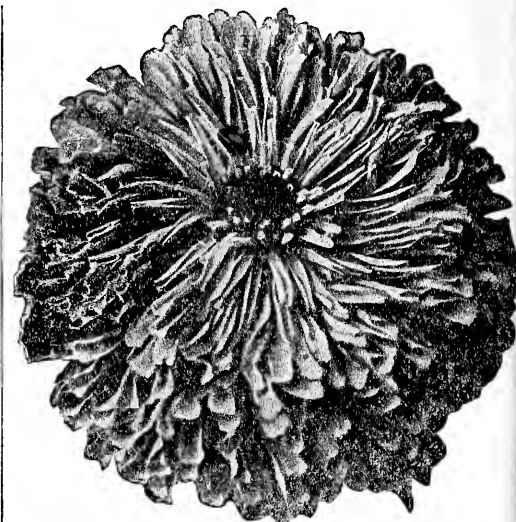
A sunflower whose flowers show the red colors so much desired and sought for. The whole scale of colors from light pink to deepest red is to be found in the new hybrids. The diversity of forms of these red sunflowers is as interesting as beautiful. Straight and flat petals vary with twisted and pointed ones, which on their part, appear colored in various shades of red, forming often a distinct circle of yellow ground around the dark disk. A novelty of extraordinary merit. Grows three feet high. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Summer Fir

This new ornamental foliage plant is an annual that owing to its rapid growth reaches its full size the same season the seeds are sown. It forms grand pyramidal bushes from three to five feet high—a single plant looks like a well-shaped Christmas tree. As a pot plant it is very pretty, but is particularly effective grown in groups and borders like Kochia or Burning Bush. The color of the finely pinnated, feathery foliage is a dark rich green. It stands drought and extreme heat and so far has stood wet weather remarkably well and after several degrees of frost it has shown no appreciable difference. The branches when cut last a long time, making it very useful for house decoration and wreaths. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Little Dorrit Alyssum

A new and greatly improved variety of this popular annual. It forms a perfect little bush about four inches high fairly smothered with miniature white blooms throughout the summer and late into the fall, a single plant often bearing two hundred or more blooms at once. A perfect gem for beds, borders and edging, also an attractive plant for porch and window boxes, baskets, pots and rockeries. For the best effect sow thickly in the border so as to form a mass; sow either early in the spring or in the fall. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Savoy Zinnia

Savoy Zinnia

New and entirely distinct from all other zinnias in that the petals of the large, double globular flowers are turned upward at the sides forming little channels. This characteristic is often so pronounced as to form quills like the petals of a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of yellow and red, the outer petals being a splendid dark red melting gradually to golden yellow at the center of the flower. The blooms are of unusual size and so perfectly double as to be almost a perfect globe. Gives a fine display in beds, borders or among shrubbery. Each flower lasts for several weeks, and the plants continue to bloom abundantly till killed by frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Picotee Shirley Poppy

A charming new shade of the ever popular Shirley Poppy that produces through a long blooming season magnificent large single white flowers with a well defined carmine edge. It is without doubt the most beautiful of all the Shirley Poppies. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper, some are plain, some are crimped, some wavy. If cut before the blooms are fully expanded they will keep fresh in water for several days. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

WHEN MAKING UP YOUR ORDER don't fail to include our "Superb Mixtures" of Asters, Cosmos, Dianthus, Mignonette, Poppy and Spencer Sweet Peas, Royal Pansy and Peerless Nasturtiums. All these mixtures are made up from stocks especially selected for size and beauty of flower and the most brilliant colors. They are sure to please you.

Coleus Ornatus

Such diversity and richness of color combinations and contrasts of color are not to be found in any other strain of coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Splendidly adapted for all decorative purposes. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

King Edward Poppy

A new single poppy of gorgeous coloring, being a deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, each petal marked by a large black blotch for half its length from the base, against which the yellow anthers stand out in bold relief, rendering it gorgeously effective. The plant grows about two and a half feet high, and produces its large flowers in the greatest profusion and giving a most brilliant display throughout its entire blooming season. Like other poppies it is of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny place. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

African Daisy

Although it originated in South Africa this new annual suits our climate perfectly. The bushy plants grow about twelve inches high, are of neat branching habit and bear in the greatest profusion single daisy shaped flowers, two and a half or more inches across. These are a rich glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. It is splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands the heat finely and produces its pretty flowers very early in sunny situations, and will continue to flower throughout the summer. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Red Pearl Ageratum

A charming new variety of the dwarf, compact growing Ageratum growing six to eight inches high and flowering throughout the summer from spring sown seed. Especially remarkable for its handsome and compact growth and small foliage which is literally covered with blooms throughout the season. The pretty reddish blue flowers with ruby center are umbrella shaped, displaying to the fullest perfection their beautiful colorings. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Purple Cosmos

Heretofore the cosmos colors have been confined to white, pink and crimson. The introduction of the Purple Cosmos adds a much needed color that we are sure will be appreciated. It belongs to the early flowering class, coming into bloom in August and continuing to produce a perfect mass of blooms throughout the late summer and fall until frost. Even earlier blooms may be had if it is started early indoors and transplanted outside after frost is gone. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Peony Flowered Dahlia

Peony Flowered Dahlia

Entirely different from the other forms of dahlias. A distinct novelty, bearing enormous flowers much resembling the blooms of a double peony. They are generally semi-double, and the petals are curled and twisted in a most pleasing manner. The range of color is quite wide, including white, yellow, light pink, plum, scarlet and crimson, some flowers being flaked and splashed. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Rheinkonig Dahlia

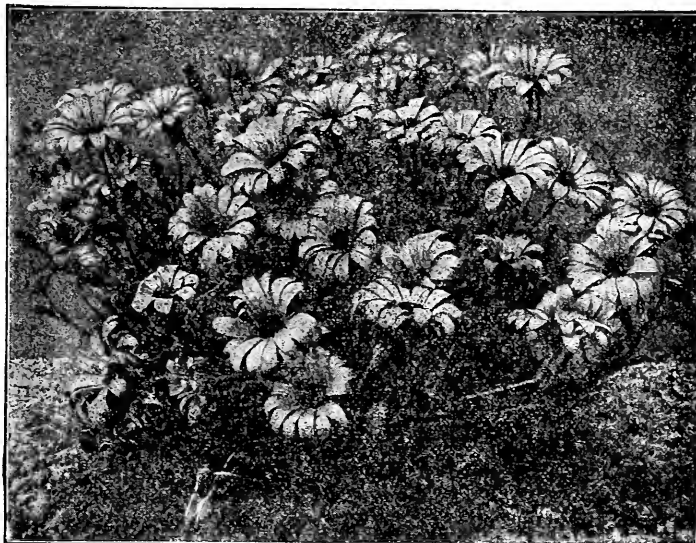
The Rheinkonig, we believe, is the ideal white cactus dahlia. The pure snow white flowers are of fine form, five inches and over in diameter. They are of great substance, lasting splendidly when cut; they are borne on long, stiff stems held well above the foliage, making it as valuable for garden decoration as for cutting. **By mail postpaid 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen. By express 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Souv. de Gustave Douzon

One of the new "Giant Dahlias" of the decorative class. It is probably the largest of all dahlias—under ordinary cultivation producing flowers six inches across, and can be grown to measure fully nine to ten inches. The color is an intense shade of orange-red with rich crimson shadings. These immense blooms are borne on long stiff stems well above the foliage. **By mail postpaid 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen. By express 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Mont Blanc Canna

It would seem that all colors are more generously represented in cannas than white—there are really very few good white cannas. Mont Blanc is the best white yet introduced. Its great masses of snowy white blooms which contrast finely when grown in the same bed with darker colored varieties. It is a strong growing variety and blooms freely. Height 3½ feet. **By mail postpaid 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By express 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen.**



African Daisy

Comet Flowered Pyrethrum

A new form of the useful and extremely free flowering perennial Pyrethrum from which it was selected. The flowers are unusually large, generally two to three inches across. Their marked distinction from the original type lies in the fantastic and fanciful form of the flower, the petals being rolled and twisted, sometimes tangled together very much like the finest types of Japanese Chrysanthemums. The range of colors produced by this new type is as wide as in the older Pyrethrums, ranging from pure white through flesh color and rose to brilliant carmine and blood red. The foliage as well as the flowers is very ornamental: the plant is splendidly adapted for both bedding and as border plants, while the blooms make a most excellent and long keeping cut flower. Sow outdoors as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, or for best results and earliest blooms, sow indoors in boxes and transplant after frost is over. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

SPENCER SWEET PEAS.—No garden is complete without them. They have created a new interest in sweet peas and added wonderfully to their popularity. The large, round open flowers with wavy standards and wide spreading wings usually measure two inches across. Our "Special Mixture" contains a wide range of colors. See page 59.



Comet Flowered Pyrethrum

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

H. A.—Hardy Annuals

H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals

T. A.—Tender Annuals

H. B.—Hardy Biennials

H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials

T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials

H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials

T. P.—Tender Perennials

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals outside in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

MORNY SHELLLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Flowers For Special Purposes

Note carefully the heights of the plants so

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered it in both lists for a proper selection may be made.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Violet and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Centranthus, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca and Torenia.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Ornamental Grasses, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, Lychnis, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Perennial Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Wallflower and Zinnia.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12 inches high. Alyssum, Brachycome, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Forget-me-not, Lobelia, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Violet, Virginian Stocks and Miniature and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Alonsoa, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Cacalia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Lychnis, Marigold, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Vinca, Wallflower and Zinnia.

FOR BASKETS AND VASES.—Alyssum, Abronia, Centranthus, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Clarkia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia and Virginian Stocks.

Abobra viridiflora.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.H.P. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.



Ageratum

Ageratum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼-oz., 15 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.

Alonsoa grandiflora (Mask Flower).—A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

LITTLE DORRIT.—See New Varieties page 49 Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring. Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c. Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.



Double Balsam

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A. Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Balsam Pear—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

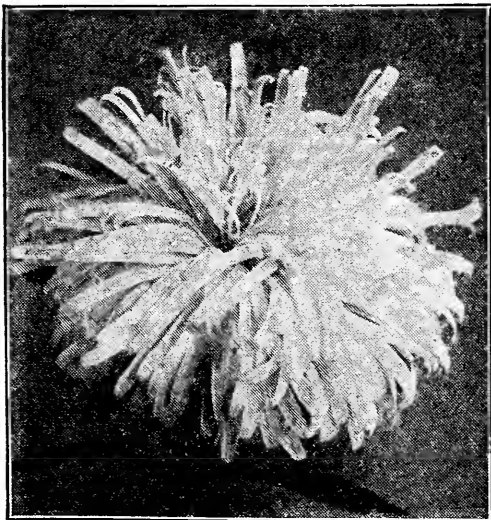
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



Comet Aster

COMET ASTER.—Handsome and distinct. The flowers are of immense size, often 5 to 6 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Light Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Crimson.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms, which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

UNICUM ASTER.—On first opening the flowers are composed of fine thread-like florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These change into long, narrow petals, expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10 cts.

GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 25c.; oz., 45c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.—Bears large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored flowers, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across; shaped like a peony.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

Light Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

Crimson.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.



Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.



Semple's Branching Aster

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 ft. high.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

Dark Scarlet.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.

OSTRICH PLUME.—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 5 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

Pink.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.

Light Blue.—Pkt., 8 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.

Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt., 7 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanæa.

Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.

Vernon—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Bryonopsis—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15c.

Calceolaria—Gorgeous greenhouse plants. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.



Calliopsis

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height, 2 feet.

TIGER FLOWER.—Covered throughout the summer with large blooms with a vivid dark brown background, the points of the petals tinged with golden yellow and twisted like a cactus dahlia. Pkt. 10 cts.

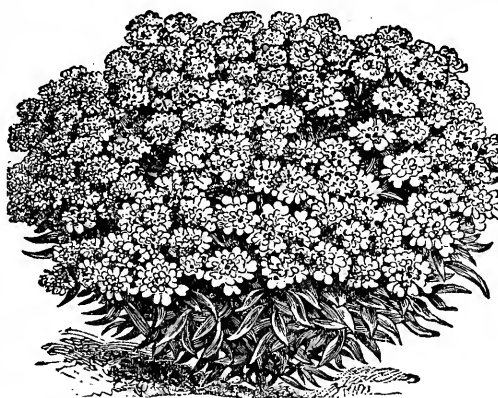
Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H. A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.

Canary Flower.—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Candytuft

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

Crozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.



Canterbury Bells

Canterbury Bells—Beautiful hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Double.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Calycanthema.—(Cup-and-Saucer)—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carnation—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Marguerite.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

CASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

CELOSIA.—See Cockscomb, Plumed Varieties.



Centaurea or Cornflower

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P. **Candidissima**.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Margarita.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Centranthus—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.

Chrysanthemums—Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. **H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.**

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Cineraria—For window boxes and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. **T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.**

Clarkia—A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. **H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed; Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Clematis—Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers. Soak for 24 hours before sowing.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Paniculata.—Grows 20 to 25 feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edge-wise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. **H.H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**



Cosmos

Cosmos—A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plants when a foot high also induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture, characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 4 to 5 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 6 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. Without an equal among the older varieties. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Cosmos, Separate Colors.—Pure white, pink and deep crimson; each, **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Wild Cucumber Vine—Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Cyclamen—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. **T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. **Height 15 feet.**

White.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Scarlet.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. **H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.**

CUP AND SAUCE.—See Canterbury Bells.

Dahlia—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.**

Double Pompon.—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs.



Double Daisy

Daisy—If sown in the fall or early spring, will bloom the first summer, from April to June, and continue for years. Particularly adapted for beds, borders and pots. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height 6 inches. **H.P.**

Double Pure White.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 30c.**

Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 25c.**

Shasta Daisy—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.—See Nigella.

FLOWER GARDEN NECESSITIES

BON ARBORE.—A condensed, complete, odorless plant fertilizer, soluble in water. ½ lb. pkge., makes 15 gallons, 25 cts. (by mail 35 cts.); 1-lb. pkge., makes 30 gallons, 50 cts. (by mail 65 cts.); 5 lb. pkge., makes 150 gallons, \$2.75, by express.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.—Exterminates insects on plants, prevents mildew and promotes a healthy growth. See page 46.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE.—Kills insects on the roots and leaves of plants, lice and insects on poultry and animals; non-poisonous and odorless. By express ½ pint 25 cts.; pint 40 cts.; quart 75 cts.; 2 quarts \$1.25; gallon \$2.00.

SCOLLAY PLANT SPRINKLER.—For applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer; throws a strong fine spray. By mail post-paid \$1.10. By express \$1.00.

HAND SPRAYER.—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, poultry houses and for spraying house plants. 50 cts. each (shipping weight 3 lbs.).



Cockscomb

Cockscomb—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celasia or Plumed Varieties.—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

COMB VARIETIES.

Tall Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

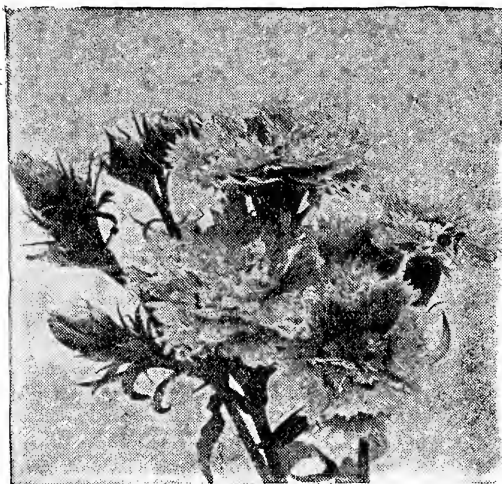
Dwarf Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 35c.**

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopsis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea cyanus.



Dianthus

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Snowdrift.—These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Fireball.—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Fringed Pinks.—A fine mixture of all double and single varieties and many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.**

Bush Dolichos.—A dwarf variety a foot high bearing enormous spikes of pure white flowers one inch across. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), and Helichrysum.

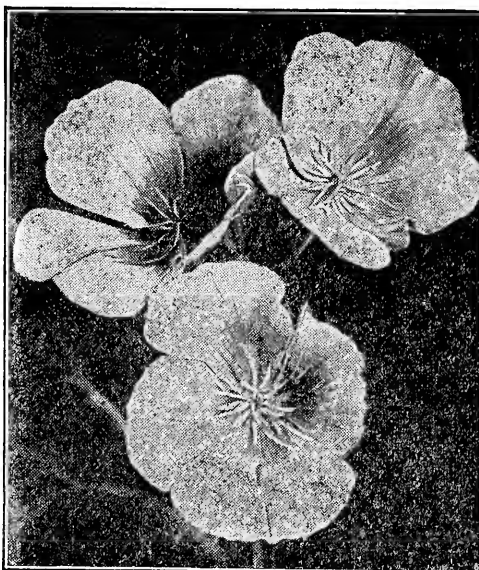
Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Bush Escholtzia (Perennial California Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

Ferns.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Feverfew.—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flowers. See also Pyrethrum. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.



Escholtzia or California Poppy

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*). Charming little flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P.

Eliza Fonrobert.—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The finest varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.

Fuchsia.—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gaillardia.—Showy, free-blooming annuals remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Lorenziana.—Double; fine for massing. H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.**

Apple-Scented.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Gillia.—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.**

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Gloxinia.—Superb house plants, yielding gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and bled. Blooms for months. T.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

Godetia.—Splendid, hardy, early-flowering blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS.—See vegetable pages.

Grasses.—Ornamental.—For large groups or beds on lawns or in fence corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

HELANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum (Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to expand and dry for winter bouquets. Flowers large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.**

Heliotrope—Few know how easily heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. Height 2 feet.

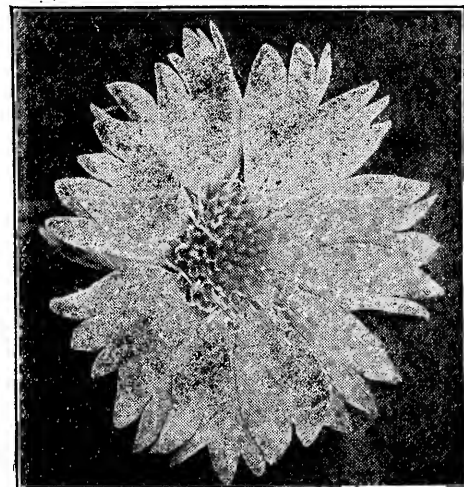
Blue.—The deepest blue. **Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 50c.**

White.—Spotless white. **Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 50c.**

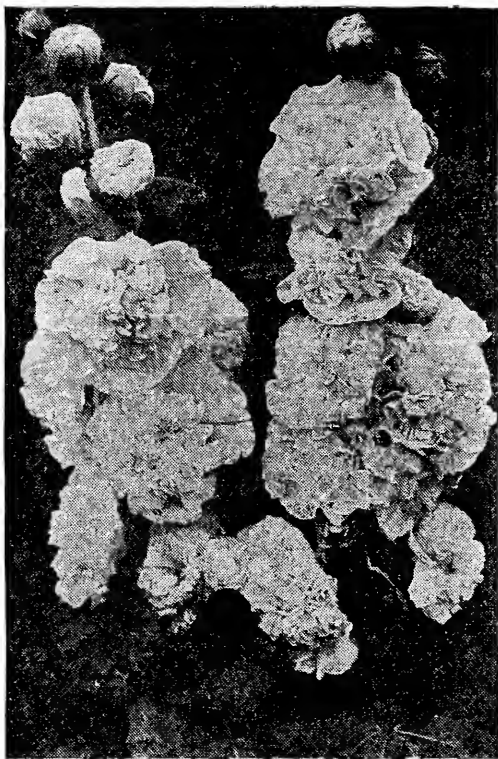
Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.**

Hibiscus.—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Gaillardia



Double Hollyhock

Hollyhock

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, and range from white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blossoms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 6 inches across; semi-double to double. **Pkt. 8 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed. A choice mixture. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.

If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers till frost in wonderful variety and combinations of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage the growth of side branches.

Double Everblooming.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.**

Single Everblooming.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 10 cts.**

Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.**

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Echoltzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP.—See Humulus.

JOSEPH'S COAT.—See Amaranthus.

Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Kochia or Burning Bush —(Mexican Fire Plant).

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches which, in the fall are thickly set with innumerable bright scarlet flowers. Sow indoors and transplant 2 feet apart in April. **Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.**

Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Larksp—Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.**

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

Linum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy, annual bedding plant; 1 ft. high; covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. **Pkt. 3 c.; oz. 15c.**

Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c.; 1/2 oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.**

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. **Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost.

Silver King.—The most beautiful of single marigolds; covered with continuous bloom. Fine in borders and beds, as single plants or in clumps. 1 foot high. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

Moonflower (Evening Glory.) Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Mignonette

—In February or March, sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool temperature. H.A. One foot high.

Wood's Superb Mixture—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

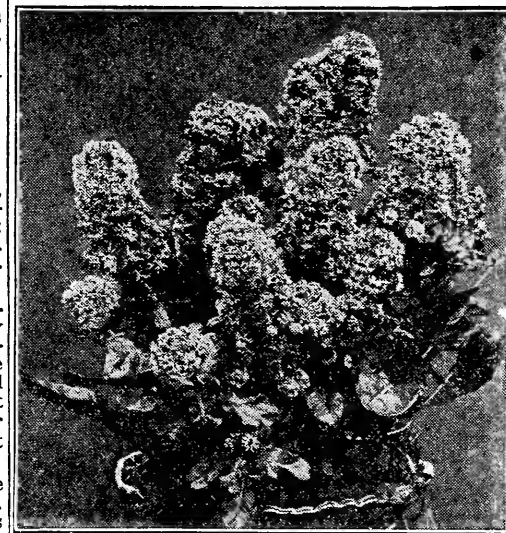
Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.**

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.**

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz., 15 cts.**

Sweet Mignonette.—Very fragrant; large flowering. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.**



Mignonette

Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.**

Japanese Morning Glories

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

Double.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Dwarf or Pigmy.—10 to 12 inches high; blooms so freely that they almost hide the plant. Fine for boxes and borders. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Single.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.**

Morning Glories

Brazilian (*Ipomea setosa*).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.**

Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Nemophila (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Nicotiana Sanderae.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.**

OENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

Oxalis.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Passion Flower.—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Pentstemon.—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures

We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Tall Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.**

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼-lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid.**

COLLECTION.—Any ten 3 ct. packets, your selection, for 25 cts.; any ten ounces for 65 cts.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaved.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Aurora.—Terra cotta, veined with purplish carmine.

Beauty.—Canary yellow with scarlet markings.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Leaved.—A fine mixture of all the golden-leaved varieties; flowers all colors.

King of Tom Thumb.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl.—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

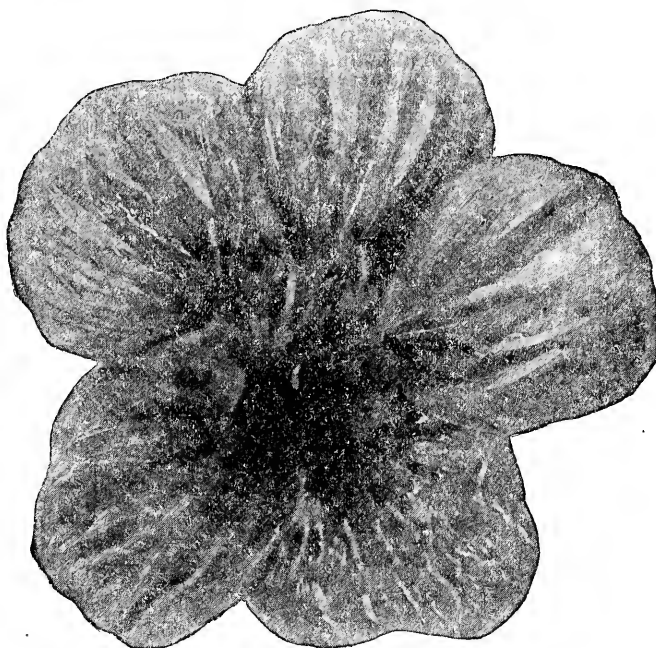
Prince Henry.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.**

Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers all colors; striking.

Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure three inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.

Orange (Sunlight).—Deep orange blotched crimson.

Pearl (Moonlight).—Creamy white, Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Brilliant shade of vermilion.

Scheuermanni.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

Schilling.—Clear yellow, maroon blotches.

Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.**

Lobb's Nasturtiums.—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors. Foliage especially handsome. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.**

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.**

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Our Six Stores and Warehouses

could be built in a few months, but the business done in them is the result of more than thirty years of hard, patient and painstaking work. The seed business is built on confidence, and to retain your confidence in "WOOD'S SEEDS" we will not under any circumstances send you seeds that will prove unsatisfactory. Our interests are mutual—we are just as anxious to send you good seeds as you are to plant good seeds, because we want to do business with you again.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

All of the following varieties, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 80 cts. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold - Margined.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Flotched.—Very brilliant.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Wood's Royal Pansies

Pansy Mixtures

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.

A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.

The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.

Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

Giant Trimardeau.

A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.

A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this strain is without an equal. The blooms are often 4 to 6 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the endless variety of colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 20 cts.

Wood's Bedding Petunias.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

California Giants.—This splendid large single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Rosy Morn Petunia.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25 cts.

Single Petunias.—A choice mixture; all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

Perennial or Hardy Phlox.—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Star and Fringed.—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox

Large Flowering.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of

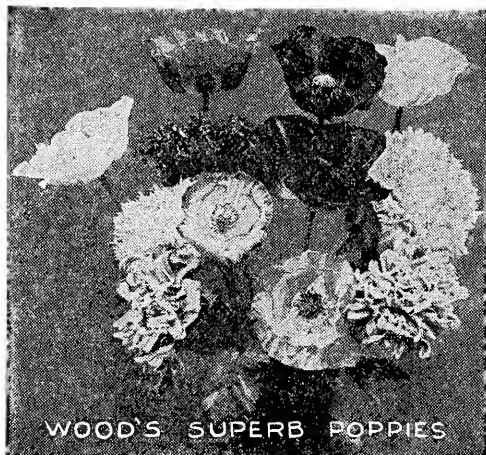
colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals. Separate colors.

Pure White, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, Dark Purple and Striped, each, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox

MIXED.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

PINKS—See Dianthus.



WOOD'S SUPERB POPPIES

PERENNIAL POPPIES

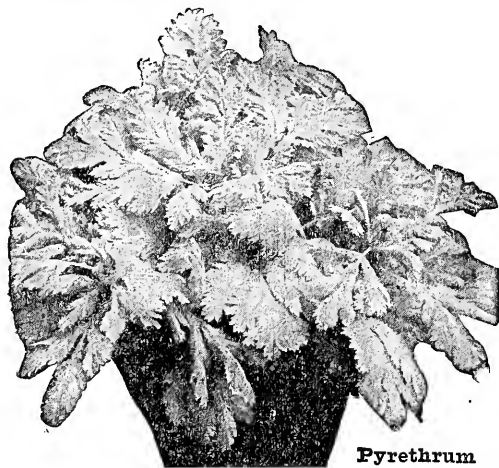
Oriental.—No poppy can equal this in brilliancy of color and gorgeous display. The flowers are often six inches across, the colors range from soft pink to a dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.**

Portulaca (Moss Flower).—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.**



Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 20 cts.**

Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color, from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make a most effective display. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35cts.**

ANNUAL POPPIES

Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only the most select varieties that will give most dazzling display of flowers in an endless variety of colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection especially selected for this mixture, into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Featherball.—A very beautiful double-fringed poppy; when expanded they resemble a ball of feathers or slashed tissue paper; snowy white. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Admiral.—Large glistening pure white single flowers, with broad band of brilliant scarlet at the top. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Tulip.—Bears in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as scarlet tulips. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Empress of China.—A beautifully fringed scarlet poppy with large white spots at the base of each petal. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Striped Japanese Poppy.—Very distinct; flowers brilliant scarlet and white, with curved petals like Japanese chrysanthemums. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young, will last several days. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. **Pkt. 3 cts. oz. 15 cts.**

Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See *Centaurea Cyanus*.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts. postpaid.**

Rose Campion (*Agrostemma*).—Resemble single pinks. Foliage soft, silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa*).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

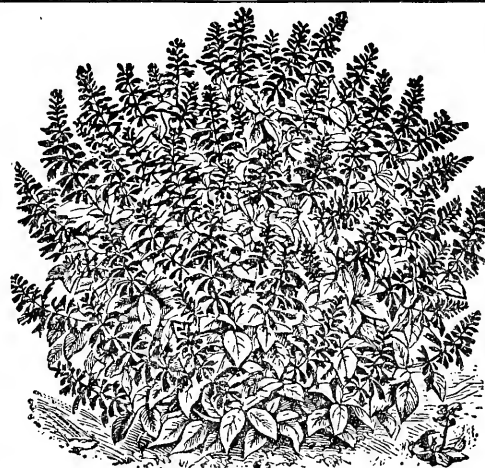
Salvia (Scarlet Sage).—A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames, and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

Fireball.—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia. 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.**

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

Patens.—Splendid rich blue; very fine. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Scabiosa—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**



Fireball Salvia

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

Stocks (Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches across. Height 2½ feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.**

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. **Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.**

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

Out of more than two hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.



Sweet Peas

CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.**

Large Flowering Mixed—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.**

Double Sweet Peas—Have multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as single blossoms. About 75 per cent. come double. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.**

Perennial, or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

Price, all varieties, **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts. Any 4 ounces for 40 cts.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink)—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink)—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower.

Coccinea (Red)—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct new shade.

Countess of Lathom (Light Pink)—A beautiful soft cream pink shaded with flesh pink.

Dainty (White)—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White)—Beautiful shell shaped pure white flower of extra large size, borne three on a stem.

Emily Henderson (Pure White)—An early profuse, and continuous bloomer.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue)—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple.

Gladys Unwin (Light Pink)—Large bold bright pink flower with waved standard.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose)—Deep primrose yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.

Helen Pierce—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white; very attractive.

Janet Scott (Deep Pink)—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard.

Jeanie Gordon (Rosy Pink)—Bright rose on primrose; wings primrose tinted with light pink.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet)—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender)—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Nelson (Navy Blue)—A fine deep, dark rich navy blue; very attractive.

Lord Roseberry (Rosy Magenta)—Flower of good size and form and borne very freely.

Lovely (Deep Pink)—Shades to shell pink at the edges; flower large; four on a stem.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink)—Richest orange pink, delicately shaded with rose.

Mont Blanc (Pure White)—Christmas sweet peas. Extremely early; best for forcing.

Lottie Eckford (White, Lilac Shaded)—Both standard and wings are shaded with lilac; very large.

Mrs. Collier (Primrose)—Large rich primrose without trace of pink.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue)—Clear delicate lilac blue; usually three blooms on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple)—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large flower.

Othello (Maroon)—One of the best dark sorts; of fine form and size.

Prima Donna (Pink)—A beautiful bright pure pink; one of the best.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet)—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Queen of Spain (Pink)—A delicate peach blossom-pink with slight apricot tinge.

Shasta (Pure White)—A fine waved flower of large size; blooms early and freely.

Stella Morse (Salmon Pink)—A distinct and attractive combination of yellow and pink.

Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster)—A beautiful hardy perennial that should be in every garden, grown either as single plants, the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, from June till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.

SNAKE CUCUMBER.—See Cucumis.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET PEAS.—See next page.

SWEET SULTAN.—See Centaurea Margarita.



Miniature Sunflower

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Plumed Sunflower.—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early, will flower the first season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.

Sweet William—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall and spring; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single.—Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

Thunbergia—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cacalia.

Verbena—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Very distinct, 6 inches high, 12 inches across, covered all the season with blooms of all colors. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large, pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Lemon Verbena.—Grown for the exquisite fragrance of its leaves; bears small white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Alba.—White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Violet—Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White.—Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors.—White and blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Virginian Stock—Beautiful, free-flowing annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Wallflower—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Annual Wallflowers.—If sown in the open ground in April, they will be in full bloom in July and continue till frost. Will bloom even earlier if started in hot-bed or in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia

Zinnia—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Miniature.—The dwarfest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Grandiflora.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Flower Seeds—Sow broadcast along carriage drives, amongst shrubbery, in broad borders or in unsightly corners, and you will be surprised at the pleasing effect. Our mixture contains hundreds of easily grown, bright colored summer blooming flowers that will produce a most surprising and charming effect. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Bon Arbor—A complete plant food in a condensed form, containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in the necessary proportions to sustain a strong, healthy growth. It is immediately soluble in water and all its fertilizing qualities are available from the moment of application.

Half Pound Package (makes 15 gallons) by express 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 35 cts.

One Pound Package (makes 30 gallons) by express 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 65 cts.

Five Pound Package (makes 150 gallons) \$1.75 by express.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap and Lemon Oil Insecticide will kill insects on your flowers. See page 46.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Price 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Mont Blanc

—See New Varieties page 49.

Wm. Saunders

—4 feet. Gorgeous bright crimson scarlet; bronze leaved.

King Humbert

—4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings.

Rosea Gigantea

—4½ feet. Deep rich rose color; petals 2½ inches across.

King of Bronzes

—5 feet. Massive bronze leaves; fine for sub-tropical effect.

J. D. Eisle

—4 feet. Bright vermillion scarlet, with orange shadings.

Pennsylvania

—5 feet. Intense vermillion scarlet overlaid with orange.

Pres. Myer

—4 feet. Large cherry carmine flowers in immense trusses; bronze foliage.

Florence Vaughan

—5 feet. Rich golden yellow, thickly dotted with bright red.

Richard Wallace

—4½ feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large flower.

Uncle Sam

—6 feet. Deep, clear orange flowers, borne in large clusters.

Venus

—4 feet. Delicate rosy pink, with creamy yellow mottled border.

Gladiator

—4 feet. Bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson.

Mixed Cannas

By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen. By express, 75 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.75.

Gladiolas

—Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Mrs. Francis King

—Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermillion-red; blooms 4 inches across. 7c. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

America

—A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long; last for a week or more in water. 7 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Augusta

—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 5 cts. each; 45 cts. per dozen.

Brenchleyensis

—Intense fiery scarlet; fine for massing. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per dozen.

Independence

—Light scarlet very large; long spike. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen.

Klondike

—Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Scarlet and Red.....	5c.	30c.	\$1.75
White and Light.....	5c.	40c.	2.50
Pink Shades.....	5c.	30c.	1.75
Striped and Variegated....	6c.	40c.	2.50
Yellow and Orange.....	6c.	60c.	4.00

Postage on Gladiolas 5c. per dozen extra.

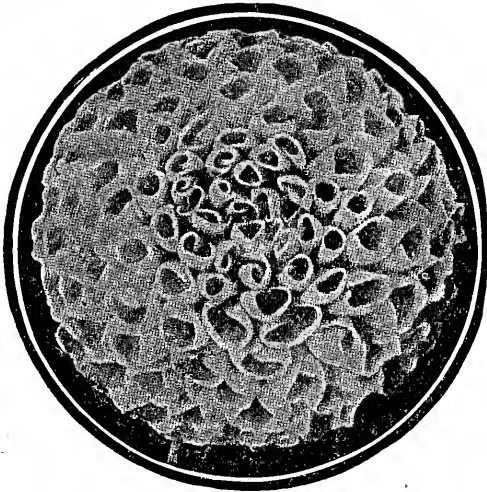
Mixed Gladiolas

—Our mixtures cover a wide range of colors. EXTRA LARGE, 3 for 10c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. SECOND SIZE, 4 for 10c.; 15c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Dahlias

We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

18 cts. each; 3 for 45 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen postpaid. By express 15 cts. each; \$1.25 dozen.



Decorative and Show Dahlias

Souv. de Gustave Douzon

—See New Varieties, page 49.

A. D. Livoni

—A splendid clear pink; beautifully quilled.

Arabella

—Pale primrose, shaded with old rose and lavender.

Bon Ton

—Deep rich garnet-red; splendidly quilled.

Catherine Duer

—Glowing scarlet without markings; flowers immense.

Clifford W. Bruton

—Perfectly double; clear, rich yellow.

Cuban Giant

—Deep Crimson maroon; early and free flowering.

Black Beauty

—Large dark velvety-maroon; distinct form.

Emily

—White, heavily tipped with lavender.

Ethel

—Pure yellow, the ends of the petals tipped with white.

Fire Rain

—A dazzling shade of cardinal red; free bloomer.

Grand Duke Alexis

—Pure white, edged with lavender; fine.

Henry Patrick

—A splendid pure white; blooms freely; flowers large.

Jack Rose

—Rich velvety crimson, like the Gen'l Jacqueminot rose.

Magnificent

—Large, pure yellow; dwarf growth; fine for bedding.

Maid of Kent

—Rich crimson, tips of petals pure white; very striking.

Marguerite Bruant

—Pure white; a very free bloomer; dwarf.

Mrs. Roosevelt

—White, shading to soft pink; an immense flower.

Olympia

—Very large, deep cerise pink, spotted and pencilled with crimson.

Prof. Mansfield

—Yellow, heavily tipped with white; edges deep red.

Wm. Agnew

—Intense, dazzling red; flowers often 5 inches across.

Century Dahlias

Magnificent single dahlias of free-branching habit. They flower early, profusely and continuously throughout the season. The blooms are 4 to 6 inches across, are borne on 3-foot stems, and when cut will keep for days. We offer a mixture of many varieties. 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid. By express 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Cactus Dahlias

—See New Varieties, page 49.

Aegir

—Intense bright red; petals twisted and incurved.

Brunhilde

—Rich, deep velvety plum color; perfect form; early.

Countess of Lonsdale

—A blending of amber and salmon pink; very fine.

J. H. Jackson

—Handsome deep maroon, almost black.

Kriemhilde

—An exquisite shade of pink; a constant bloomer.

Mrs. G. Stevenson

—Very large; clear canary yellow.

Volker

—Clearest canary yellow; early and extremely profuse bloomer.

Mixed Dahlias

A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show cactus and fancy varieties. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 12 cts. each; 3 for 30 cts.; dozen, \$1.00.

Caladiums

OR ELEPHANT'S EAR.—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

Size.	Diameter.	Each.	Doz.
No. 1. Over 4 inches.....		25c.	\$2.50
No. 2. 3 to 4 inches.....		15c.	1.50
No. 3. 2½ to 3 inches.....		10c.	1.00
No. 4. 1½ to 2½ inches.....		8c.	.60

Postage Extra, 5c., 8c., 10c., and 15c., according to size.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.—Mixed Varieties, 25 cts. each; 3 for 60 cts.

Madeira Roots

—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 35 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Tuberoses

—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Mammoth Bulb.—5 cts. each; 4 for 20 cts.; dozen 50 cts. postpaid; by express, 5 cts. each; dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.00. Large bulb, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; doz. 35 cts. postpaid; by express, doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts, 5 cts. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

VARIETATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express, doz. 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasture and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productivity of the land at the same time. The clovers are also most indispensable for best results in hay and pasture mixtures. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in lime it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is either our Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

**WOOD'S
TRADE MARK BRAND
CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS**
are best qualities obtainable,
and our customers can always
rely on these seeds not only
being of high germination, but
free from injurious or objectionable weed seeds.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of our Wood's Pure Animal Bone, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate, or Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer. The application of fertilizer at this time will not only increase the yield of grain, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower so as not to smother out the clover.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne are March and September. Alfalfa or Lucerne should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

The Crimson Clovers are quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush-harrow or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.



RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasture and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes good feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good quality of feed, and where clover seed can be grown to advantage is usually cut for seed production. Red clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. This mixture is especially recommended for a hay crop on medium light or upland soils. Red Clover is also largely sown with other grasses. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, 1b. 20 cts.; in 10 lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. \$10.00.

Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I had the best field of clover this year I have ever seen anywhere, from seed purchased from you this last spring, a year ago, 1911, but not sown until September 1, 1911. This was sown on wheat stubble, thoroughly disked. The seed was better than your Trade-Mark Brand. I feared it might be Chilean seed, and so wrote you. You assured me that it was not Chilean seed, so I sowed it with confidence, and never had a better stand nor a better field of clover, and the second crop now is nearly as good as the first. I mixed some Alsike with it, and I think to advantage.—Dr. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke Co., Va., July 20, 1912.

I am more than pleased with the clover seed sent me last fall. My clover and oats stand a waist high and said to be the best crop in the county.—M. E. BRENT, Lancaster Co., Va., May 20, 1913.

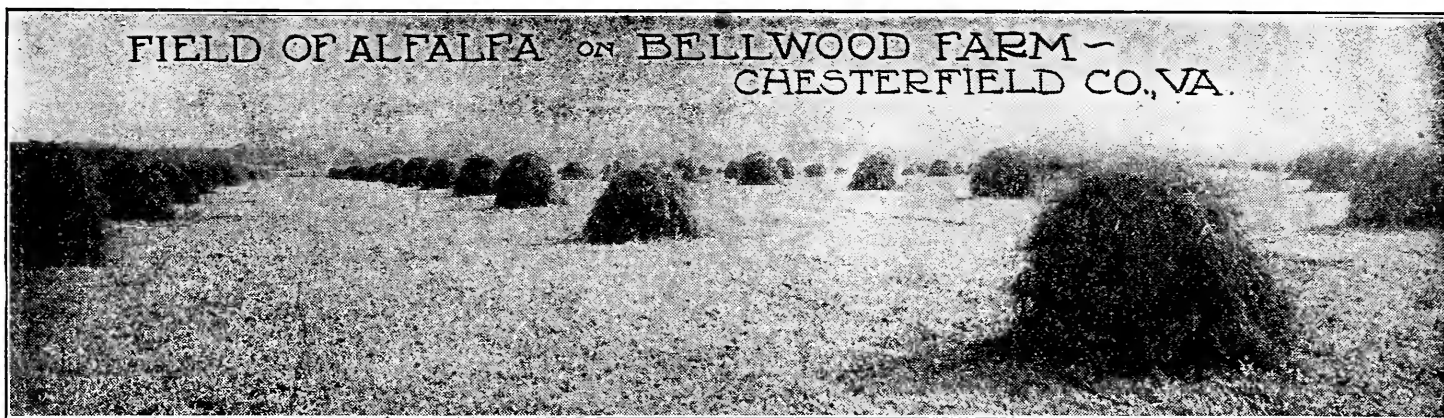
MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10 lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; \$10.25 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I want to thank you for the nice Sapling Clover seed you sent me. I have got the finest stand you ever saw, where it was never known to get a stand before.—M. L. SITTON, Swain Co., N. C., August 5, 1911.

I will write you in regard to Sapling Clover which I raised from seed bought of you in the fall of 1909 and sowed with wheat with a drill—one peck of clover seed per acre with wheat, used two hundred pounds of Acid Phosphate Fertilizer. Wheat used was one bushel and a peck. The clover-hay was mowed about the 10th of July. I had in ten acres, ranging in height from four feet to seven feet. Mowed 2,500 pounds per acre. All the farmers around says it beats anything of the kind they ever saw grow here.—JOHN HAYNE, Powhatan Co., Va., January 17, 1911.



ALFALFA, The Profitable Hay Crop

Yields Four or Five Cuttings a Year of Easily Cured and Most Nutritious Hay

Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yield of splendid, nutritious hay, on soils to which it is adapted, than any other crop. Its use in Virginia and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Two large farmers in Virginia have now upwards of five hundred acres in Alfalfa, and both are increasing the area devoted to the crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre. It is also preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

BEST TIME AND METHODS OF SEEDING.—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time during March or April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seed bed is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed" on page 62.

PRICE TRADE MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED.—Best American grown seed, per lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.; \$8.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is the best grade, American-grown, 99½ per cent. purity, strong germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

Much pleased with quality of our Alfalfa seed

I desire to express my appreciation of the character of Alfalfa seed you sent me with my last order. It is up and looking finely, as I took great care to prepare the land thoroughly. I believe I am going to be able to grow Alfalfa successfully on my farm here, and shall want more seed another year.—J. K. CALKINS, Bedford County, Va., August 26, 1913.

Believes every one of the Alfalfa seed came up

I believe that every one of the Alfalfa seed I ordered from you has come up and is doing fine, and I am well pleased with it.—L. W. GRIFFITH, Hertford Co., N. C., September 20, 1913.

Cut almost four tons Alfalfa per acre the first Cutting

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you did fine. I do not believe that the county can beat me on one acre. Cut almost four tons the first cutting.—H. N. POINDEXTER, Halifax Co., Va., May 13, 1912.

Secured Fine Stand of Alfalfa—Think every seed germinated

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you recently was sown on the 3rd inst., and I have as fine a stand as could be asked for. I think every seed germinated. The recent rains have been greatly in its favor.—J. N. HUSTON, Fauquier County, Va., September 18, 1911.

Alfalfa seed I bought from you was entirely free from weed and other seed

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you last August was entirely free from weed and other seed. I sowed 21 lbs. per acre September 8, 1911, on very sandy land, and cut it April 18, 1912, and cured and sold 2,100 lbs. per acre and cut again May 8, 1911 and got 1,500 lbs. per acre, and now, June 7, 1912, it is 16 inches high. Will buy more seed this fall.—I. E. SARBER, Elmore Co., Ala., June 7, 1912.

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you in July were fine seed and I think that every seed came up.—R. L. CRESS, Johnson Co., Tenn., January 16, 1912.

Alfalfa pays bigger dividends than any crop I ever tried

There are many lands in different sections of this State where Alfalfa can be profitably grown. I have seen splendid fields in Mecklenburg County, and 20-acre fields of it growing to perfection in Catawba County. I grow it here on a very small scale, and from a monetary standpoint it pays a bigger dividend than any crop I ever tried.—W. D. TROUTMAN, Iredell Co., N. C., August 20, 1912.

Cut Alfalfa four times the first year, five times the second year

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you proved a success as far as getting a stand. I cut four times the first year, and five times the second year.—W. H. KENNEY, Abbeville Co., S. C., July 15, 1911.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)



Alsike Clover.

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture Red Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow 3 lbs. Alsike and 8 lbs. Red Clover per acre. **Price, 25 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs., \$12.50.**

Much pleased with Alsike, Stands Drought well

I bought one bushel of Alsike Clover from your seed store this year. I sowed eight acres. I have a fine stand. It stood the drought all O. K. I am much pleased with Alsike Clover.—D. B. PULLIAM, Montgomery Co., Va., September 23, 1912.

Alsike better suited to our soil and climate

Alsike Clover is better suited to our climate and soil than any variety of clover I have tried. Stands the sun better, and is a sure stand. Seeds are so small it takes less for seeding. My purpose in sowing it was to have it grow on wheat and oat land as a soiling crop after the grain was cut. Sowed it in February and March and raked in with weeder. Some was killed out or could not germinate because of that dry weather just after sowing, but the other did well and made a fine soiling crop. The land is in corn this year, and we expect to reap the fruits of the clover crop turned under.—Mrs. C. E. WARSON, Greenville Co., S. C., June, 1911.

Alsike Clover makes finest hay crop I ever saw

I am much pleased with Alsike Clover. Have just mowed two acres from seed I bought of you last spring, which I sowed on wet bottom land—places which would not thrive in any other clover mixed with Timothy and Red Top. Made finest hay I ever cut. It seems to adapt itself to all conditions of soil better than any other clover I have ever used, especially low, wet land.—C. D. LAWRENCE, Henry Co., Va., June 9, 1911.

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils in this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See Special Mixtures, pages 70 to 71. **Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, 1b. 40 cts.; 10 lb. lots and over, 38 cts. per lb. large lots.**

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza striata*)



Japan Clover

Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasture, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees, where other grasses do not succeed well. Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade

than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. **1b. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.50.**

We are just getting to understand that Japan Clover is a most excellent thing. I have fifty acres of apple orchard and I find it a capital thing for the orchard. It makes a perfect carpeting for the orchard and puts into the soil what is needed for the fruit. With a good stand of Japan Clover one need not cultivate his orchard, and it is just the thing for orchards on hilly land that cannot be cultivated.—DR. G. C. MASON, Gibson County, Indiana, February 6, 1913.

I have grown Japan Clover successfully and profitably, both on the high, dry mountains of West Virginia, as well as on the lowlands of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Any farmer who is running a short rotation of crops, using clover as he should, once in three or four years, should sow with his other clover about four pounds of Japan Clover per acre, which will in no way impair his first cutting, and will furnish a fine second crop to plow down or graze. Used either way, it will add much humus and nitrogen to the soil. Besides, broom sedge will have to move further on. Japan Clover will grow where all other clovers fail, and will cover the spots in a field that would otherwise be bare if sown to other clovers alone.—J. B. HILL, Somerset Co., Md., October 14, 1912.

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

WINTER RYE

Winter Rye is not adapted for sowing in the spring, except for grazing or as a cover crop, and is really not as good as other crops which can be used for this purpose for spring seeding. Full information regarding rye and all seed grains for fall seeding is contained in our Fall Catalog, issued in August. **Bushel about 90 cents.**

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover (Melilotus alba)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees.

Per lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalog, issued in August.

Burr Clover Clean Seed, lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER SEED—the best quality obtainable—lb. 8 cts.; bushel, \$4.00. Price fluctuates.

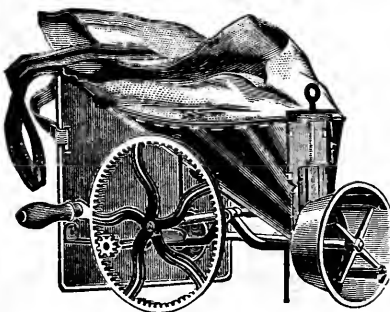
LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, lb. 12 cts.; bushel \$4.50.

Dwarf Essex Rape Splendid for Poultry

Last March I planted a Dwarf Essex Rape for my poultry. I have had thirty chickens on half an acre of it and it has given green food to them, and notwithstanding the dry weather, it still is green. I, of course, shut the chickens off occasionally for a week.—W. BRUCE DOYLE, Madison Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.



The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$2.75.



Dwarf Essex
Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Fall, Winter and Spring Pasture—Fine for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

Rape makes one of the cheapest and best of hog foods

I think Rape one of the cheapest hog feeds. Last spring I had twenty shoats running on about two acres of Rape for about six weeks without any other feed, and they did better than those running on grass and getting four or five ears of corn a day.—W. T. WOOLFOLK, Tazewell Co., Va., October 7, 1912.

Dwarf Essex Rape a fine Crop for Hogs

Dwarf Essex Rape is certainly a fine crop for hogs. It will keep them in good order without any other feed when grazing on rape. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart or sow broadcast.—R. C. FOLDER, Orangeburg, Co., S. C., August 23, 1911.

Fine Results from Rape sown in August

Owing to dry weather and short crop of peas, I sowed three acres of Rape about August 10th. It is beautiful, 12 to 15 inches high, and hogs have been on it more than three weeks.—C. N. STACY, Amelia Co., Va., October 4, 1912.

Cyclone Seed Sower

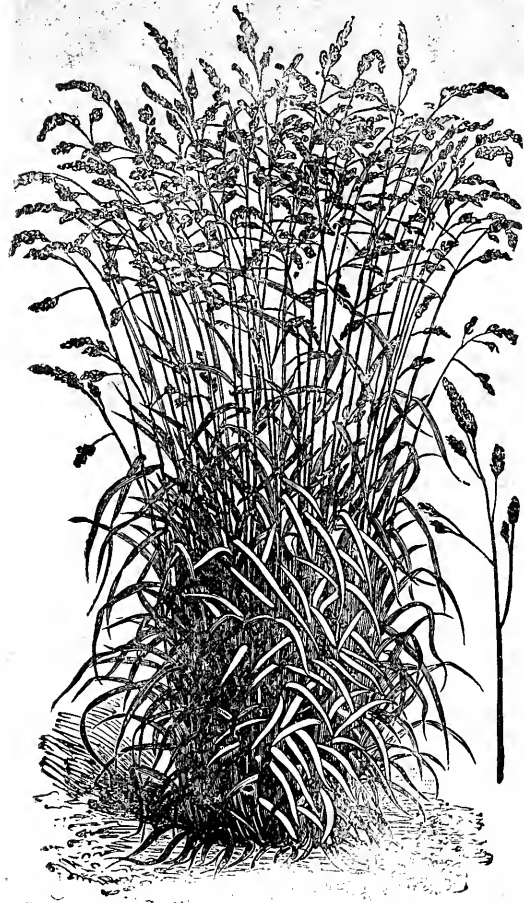
A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Price, \$1.50 each.



Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.



Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring; should any bare spots appear in the field, an occa-

Seeding Grass and Clover Seed

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effect.

SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS IN THE SPRING ON GRAIN WHICH WAS SOWN LAST FALL.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass is sown very beneficially.

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month for seeding grasses and clover in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*)

sional top dressing of stable manure during the winter or ground bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, per lb. 17 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00; choice quality seed, per bushel, \$1.90.

The Orchard Grass that I ordered came to my station all right and in good shape. I think it is the finest I have ever sowed. I have been recommending your grass seed to the farmers around here.—ELIAS BOLDYARD, SR., Barbours Co., W. Va., April 30, 1912.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Also Called Evergreen Grass.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing

constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 5 or 6 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. **Price, 1b. 20 cts.; Trade-Mark Brand Seed, bushel of 11 lbs., \$1.85.** Price fluctuates. Existing prices on request at any time.

I have never gotten a better stand than I got from the grass seed you sent me last year.—C. A. REYNOLDS, Forsythe Co., N. C., January 31, 1913.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus, either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Sapling clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½-bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1b. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.00.** Price fluctuates.

light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus, either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Sapling clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½-bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1b. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.00.** Price fluctuates.

I have a fine catch of the grass sown from the seed bought from you in February sown the first of March with oats. I also have thirteen acres of fine clover sown in cotton last August.—J. T. BRYANT, Southampton Co., Va., April 26, 1911.

I wish to say that your seeds that I have ordered from you for the past ten years have given perfect satisfaction. The Red and Mammoth Clovers, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard and Blue Grasses, the Money-Maker, Sir Walter Raleigh and Cobble Potatoes, the Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield and Late Flat Dutch cabbages, and your corn and garden vegetable seeds have been fine. The yield has been good from all of the above seed. I recommend your seed for Western North Carolina.—C. E. CAMPBELL, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.

I wish to say that your seeds that I have ordered from you for the past ten years have given perfect satisfaction. The Red and Mammoth Clovers, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard and Blue Grasses, the Money-Maker, Sir Walter Raleigh and Cobble Potatoes, the Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield and Late Flat Dutch cabbages, and your corn and garden vegetable seeds have been fine. The yield has been good from all of the above seed. I recommend your seed for Western North Carolina.—C. E. CAMPBELL, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS (*Bromus unioloids*)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass.

After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crop at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Red Top Grass Seed is very high this season, owing to partial failure of crop in seed-growing districts last year. This will cause Timothy to be more generally used in its place. **Trade Mark Brand, Fancy Seed, 1b. 25 cts.; in 10 lb. lots and over 24 cts. per lb.** Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

Herds Grass or Red Top

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PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. **Pound 10 cts.; 10 lb. lots and over, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.**

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. **Per lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium italicum*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds, does better in damp situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. **1b. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb.**

WESTERNWOLTHS RYE GRASS

This is a most decided improvement on the Italian Rye Grass, and we recommend to our customers to experiment with this, so as to know fully as to its value and adaptability to our soils and requirements. It is claimed to be the earliest and quickest growing of hay grasses, and that it will come in decidedly earlier than the Italian Rye or any other grass known. At the same time, it is a forage and pasture grass of extraordinary productiveness. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre, and can be sown early in the spring or during September and October. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 11 cts. per lb.**



Bundle of Timothy Hay as Grown on Bellwood Farm, Chesterfield Co., Va.

yield has been good from all of the above seed. I recommend your seed for Western North Carolina.—C. E. CAMPBELL, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

RED FESCUE, (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). **Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.**

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Sow about 25 pounds per acre. **Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE

Where it succeeds to advantage this makes an ideal lawn grass. It makes a small, fine growth, covering the ground with a close, compact and beautiful emerald. Requires cutting. **Pound 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

WOOD MEADOW GRASS

An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is especially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. **Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

TRUE SWEET VERNAL GRASS
(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)

A perennial pasture grass, valuable because it is one of the first to shoot up its green leaves in the spring, and one of the last to disappear in cold weather. Not recommended for sowing alone, but it imparts to pastures, to hay cut from the field an agreeable fragrance. **Pound, 50 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

(Festuca pratensis)

For the past two or three years, Meadow Fescue has been a very short crop, and prices ruled very high. This year the crop is abundant, and prices less than one-third of the prices prevailing during the past year. This should encourage much more general use of this valuable hay and pasture grass. It is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. **Price, lb., 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 13 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca Elatior*)

This is similar in growth to Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, but makes a taller and more leafy growth, and in some sections is becoming very popular. The seed is scarce and high at present, and the high price of the seed prevents its being grown on a more extended scale. **Price, per lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 20 cts. per lb.**

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixture. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. **Lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.**

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). **Lb. 30 cts., in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb.**

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. **Pound, 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so



Kentucky Blue Grass

to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixture. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so as to give quicker pasturage, until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Kentucky Blue Grass is lower in price than it has been for several years past, and the low price at which it can

be bought now should encourage large increased seedings. Special prices in quantities. **Pound, 18 cts.; bushel, \$1.90.**

Johnson Grass

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and will yield three or four cuttings per year, yielding on good land one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to timothy hay, and when carefully handled, it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South, the only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalk coarser and not so desirable for feed. Besides a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting.

Price, per lb. 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb. (A bushel weighs about 24 lbs.)

The following letter, written several years ago, is from a farmer who has had large experience with this grass. It gives the most intelligent information in regard to Johnson Grass, and we therefore reproduce it here for our customers' information:

I have had four years' experience with Johnson Grass, and I find it superior to any native or cultivated grasses I know, both for green feed and hay. It is not a pest or a curse, nor an obnoxious weed, as I was told when I first settled here; but I find it a great blessing to the careful farmer. It is only a curse to the careless land-owner or the shifty tenant. Johnson Grass is a most valuable crop, but it needs careful handling. I would rather have one acre in Johnson Grass than three acres in corn, on the same kind of land. Care must be taken in cutting it for hay, and that is just as soon as the first seed heads appear. Seed is slow in maturing, and one has plenty of time to cut it, before danger of the seed maturing. But the sooner it is cut in the above state, the better, as it will make better hay. It should be cut close, not leaving a stem, as these would go to seed and appear in the next cutting and be carried to the barn.

To sum up: Johnson Grass is a most valuable grass, either for hay or green feed; liked by all kinds of stock. It is not a curse, but a blessing, when properly handled, and is not hard to eradicate, provided one uses the proper method. Knowing it as I do, from experience, I would recommend this grass to careful farmers.—S. BACHMAN, White Co., Arkansas.

I know of no better way to express my appreciation of Johnson Grass than to ask you to book my order for 1,000 lbs. seed next spring. It is the best of all grasses for me.—H. H. WILLIAMS, Orange Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

VELVET BLUE GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Va., having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasture grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasture, and it continues to furnish excellent pasture up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasture. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. While we have usually considered this grass to be not equal in nutritive qualities to Orchard Grass, some farmers claim that they consider the hay equal to Orchard Grass hay. It is particularly well adapted for light and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasture. **Pound, 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.**

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. **Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

DALLIS GRASS *Paspalum dilatatum*

A Splendid Southern Hay and Pasture Grass

We have experimented to a very considerable extent with this grass in the past two or three years, and believe it will become one of the most valuable permanent pasture and hay grasses. It is remarkable for its stooling qualities wherever it starts, stooling out and appearing to throw out thousands of shoots from the one rooting. It does not make so much showing the first year, and consequently on this account it is probably better to sow it in mixture with other grasses where early or quick results are desired; but the second or third year where it succeeds, it spreads out and makes a larger yield or larger growth than any of the other grasses. It seems to be particularly well adapted for bottoms or stiff lands, but it also promises to give excellent results on lighter or upland soils. **It withstands dry weather to a remarkable extent.** If our customers will sow this grass at the rate of from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, in any permanent hay or pasture fields which they put down, we believe that they will have a grass that will give a wonderful account of itself.

Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South.—We believe that Dallis grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM.

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well-prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

Price of Dallis Grass, or *Paspalum Dilatatum*, pkg. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. (postpaid 45 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.

I consider your *Paspalum dilatatum* grass one of the best grasses for the South. It will grow on either rich or poor land if the land is clear of weed and grass seeds, makes early growth in spring and takes second growth in September. Makes both early and late pasture and is one of the best grasses for farmers—makes splendid hay and a good yield.—J. L. MORGAN, McDowell Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

Bermuda Grass

This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasture grass.

Bermuda Grass is very largely used for sowing on hillsides, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., for binding and holding the soil. We sold large quantities of this seed for use on the Panama Canal embankments.

Bermuda will furnish more summer pasture during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start when the shade from these prevent the Bermuda grass from growing.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda grass is not only a most valuable pasture grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound, 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 53 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.**

Wood's Special Grass & Clover Mixture

Give the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage

For farmers who are intending to put land down permanently to grass, our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are decidedly better than sowing two or three varieties together. It has been proven over and over again that sowing a larger number of varieties of grasses and clovers together not only yields more pasturage, but much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good productive condition very much longer. We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers speaking of the fine results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Seeds Used In All Of Our Grass Mixtures

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Tall Fescue
Red Clover	Sheep Fescue
Alsike Clover	Meadow Fescue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Orchard Grass
Alfalfa	Red Top or Herds Grass
White Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
Paspalum	Japan Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have splendid results from the No. 1 Grass Mixture. I cut fifteen tons of fine hay from 3¼ acres in this grass from this seed.—J. ALLEN HOLT, Guilford Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

I am more than pleased with the Grass Mixture No. 1 that I ordered of you last spring. I sowed it on gravelly soil and it is doing fine; better than I expected. You may expect another order from me next fall.—LEE WHITESIDE, Cleveland Co., May 22, 1911.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa Clover	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have now 24 acres laid down in your No. 2 Grass Mixture. The oldest pasture has now been laid 7 years, and is to-day better than ever it has been. It is my intention to add to my pasture acreage until I have 50 to 60 acres of your No. 2.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

Your No. 2 Mixture supplemented with 5 lbs of Alfalfa (per acre) I bought of you last fall, and seeded, getting a fine stand, has notwithstanding the continued drought during May, brought me an excellent crop of hay and the Alfalfa took well all through it. Your mixtures are fine and I have never failed to get good stand with them. I want to keep on sowing them. I sowed this about September 1st, and grazed it, 3 colts and 2 mares, until hard weather. I wish you could see it. Every one says it is the best they have seen this year.—JNO. S. FLEMING, Amelia Co., Va., June 18, 1911

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

In the fall of 1911 I seeded ten acres in your Grass Mixture No. 3, and I now have the finest pasture I ever saw in this county. My cattle grazed it last year, and I have them on it now. When I plowed my corn the last time last summer, I seeded about four acres more of the same mixture, and have a good stand. Last spring I seeded eight acres in your No. 3, harrowing my wheat, and have a good stand, notwithstanding the dry weather that prevailed in this section last spring. I like your seed, and expect to seed about ten acres more this fall. I sow 35 pounds to the acre for grazing and mowing. I want to get at least 100 acres in your grass mixtures.—MERCER B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., June 20, 1913.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Sheep Fescue	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Mammoth Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Alsike Clover	Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Fescue	Velvet Blue Grass
Tall Fescue	Paspalum Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

We sowed the seed of the No. 4 Grass Mixture in a new lowground, three years old this fall, which we are using for a pasture. The grass is growing fine and fast, and think it is going to suit me all right.—J. W. HUTCHINS, Durham Co., N. C., July 7, 1913.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

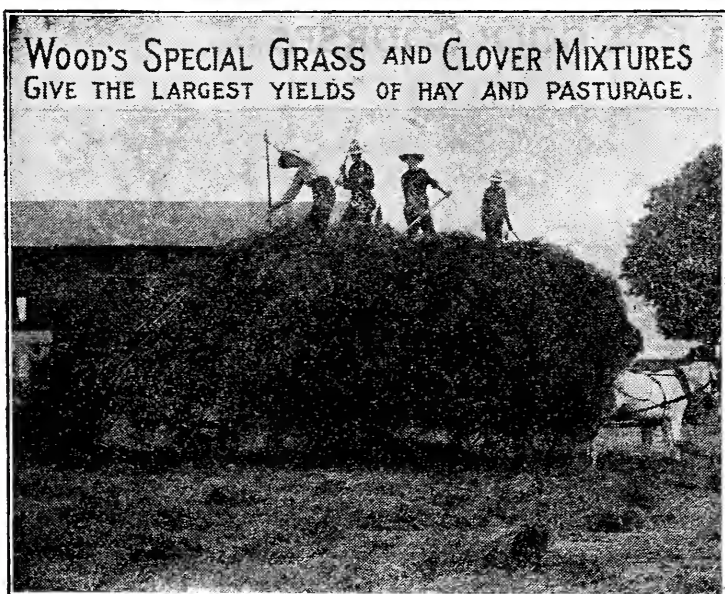
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Tall Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Crested Dogtail
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage



Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Timothy
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Sheep Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alsike Clover	Meadow Fescue
Paspalum	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

"No. 6 and 7 Mixture gives perfect set of Grass"

The Grass Mixtures No. 6 and 7, 100 pounds of each, I sowed on 14 acres. I have not had such a perfect set of grass on my farm for years. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—C. M. FELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., September 20, 1912.

The Grass Seed Mixture No. 6 that I bought of you last year, I sowed it in March, 1910, and have as fine set of grass as you ever looked at. If we could have had a shower of rain about twice a week on it, I don't know how much hay could be cut off the piece of ground.—J. W. DAMEWOOD, Roanoke Co., May 18, 1911.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Tall Fescue
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I feel that it is my duty to let you and your customers know what my No. 7 Grass Seed Mixture, which I purchased from you did. I have the finest stand of grass I ever saw grow, and also the lawn grass mixture has done fine.—J. M. SCOVILLE, Laurel Co., Ky., October 12, 1912.

Last fall I seeded half acre in your No. 7 Meadow Mixture, and I have cut three tons of as fine hay as you ever saw, and the grass is a foot high now. Am going to cut it next week. What do you think of this?—D. M. WALKER, Rockingham Co., N. C., October 19, 1912.

Your specially prepared Grass Mixture No. 7 I find does better than anything I have tried yet. I seeded 100 pounds five years ago and cut better grass this year than it ever had. Seeded 100 pounds this spring and have a fine stand of grass and clover.—JOHN KAY, Sr., Mason Co., W. Va., September 21, 1912.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Sapling Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Paspalum
Kentucky Blue Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

I think your No. 8 Grass Mixture cannot be excelled as an early spring and summer pasture. My seed was sown in October on gravelly soil over tough clay sub-soil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C.

The Grass seed I bought from you last summer to plant in the woods was a great success and I am very much pleased with it.—JNO. BASS BROWN, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., April 10, 1913.

I wish to say that the grass seed I ordered from you was the cleanest seed I think I ever bought. I expect to order from you again this spring.—H. J. SANDIGE, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., January 31, 1913.

Apropos of Mixed Grasses—I just saved 32 large two-horse loads of hay from seven and one-half acres.—EDWIN EARLE, Sr., Albemarle Co., June 21, 1913.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Foxtail	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Paspalum
Sapling Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture was fine. I got good set and well pleased; in fact, I am well pleased with all the seeds I ever bought from you.—A. R. BEAVER, Tazewell Co., Va., September 20, 1912.

I am highly pleased with my No. 9 Grass Mixture that I ordered from you three years ago. Am sending you another order for some more of the same kind, also some of your Burt Oats.—D. A. MOTSINGER, Guilford Co., N. C., February 18, 1913.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasture and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with some satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va.

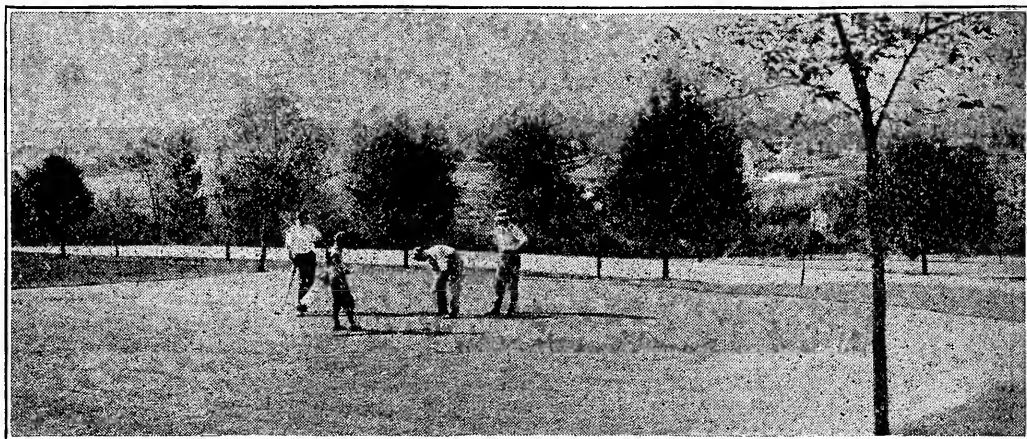
I have been sowing your mixture of grass for four years and I find it far ahead of any grass I ever sowed. My meadows are green and nice now where others are bare.—J. T. KIOUR, Fayette Co., W. Va., March 21, 1911.

I would like for you to see a four-acre lawn on one of our farms we sowed in your Park Meadow Mixture No. 10 last December. It is something beautiful to look at, and stands about 6 inches high on a level.—W. L. HOLLAND & Son, Northampton Co., Va., March 24, 1913.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

AND SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR GOLF COURSES

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April.



SPECIAL LAWN CIRCULAR, telling how to prepare the soil, sow, the seed and care for lawns, will be mailed free upon request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. **Price, per qt., 25 cts.; if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.**

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed I ordered last spring proved perfectly satisfactory and very much admired. Intend to order more next spring.—A. A. ANDERSON, Northumberland Co., Va., *October 4, 1913.*

In regard to the lawn grass, will say I am greatly pleased; after well preparing the soil I sowed the seed and in eight weeks had a green yard, and now it is a pretty sod.—EDGAR P. BOOZE, Botetourt Co., Va., *October 3, 1913.*

Seven years ago I bought half bushel of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass from your firm and it has stood our climate very well till now it needs reseeding, and I hope for as good results again, as mine is the only kind in this county and much admired.—MRS. MATTIE CHANDLER, Sumter Co., S. C., *September 22, 1912.*

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses, and is well adapted to the Carolinas and further South. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. **By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb.; By express, per lb. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.75.**

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixtures

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. **By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. per lb.; By express, Pound 30 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

We have experienced a very severe drought this season, and your Drought Resisting Lawn Mixture has stood the test remarkably well.—C. A. DAMSON, Rockbridge Co., Va., *September 20, 1912.*

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. **Per lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By freight, per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts per lb.

Special Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixture (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South. **By express 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.**

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. For college and school campus our Fair Green Mixtures are the best that can be used. **By express, 20 cts. per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.**

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. **By express 30 cts. per lb.; \$25.00 per 100 lbs.**


Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the early spring and months of September and October. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet, per acre. **Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties

Improved American Oats



A fine new oat which has given the best and most satisfactory results in Ohio and other Western States, out-yielding any of the standard oats in cultivation. It is particularly valuable for spring seeding, for making a fine quality heavy oats, making one of the best of oats for threshing out for horse and cattle feed. It is of the same type as the Sensation and Washington Oats which we have been selling, but is an improvement on those two varieties; hence we are selling this variety exclusively this season, in preference to those kinds which we have formerly offered.

The grain is of a beautiful white appearance, making a large, well-filled kernel, and is of high nutritive feeding qualities.

Peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.00; 10-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.

Burt or Nienty-Day Oats

The Quickest Growing, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats.

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. **Bushel, 80 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 75 cts. per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

Allow me to compliment the Burt or Ninety Day Oats. Those I bought of you last March excel any early oat I have ever seen. The oats grew 4 to 4½ feet high. The head from 5 to 6 inches long. They are remarkable as an early oat. They cannot be better.—D. A. DOWNING, Accomac Co., Va., September 20, 1912.

The Ninety Day Oats that I got from you were sowed April 20th, and I never made a better crop of oats in my life. In less than ninety days they were in the shock. They certainly have the right name.—RAVENS-CROFT JONES, Brunswick Co., Va., August 28, 1912.

The Burt as a spring oat is a genuine success, and in fact, all seed I have bought from you are fully up to your recommendation.—O. K. STILLEY, Beaufort Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

The Burt or Ninety Day Oats I bought of you last spring make the best crop of oats I have raised in fifteen years. They are true to name—Ninety days. Would advise farmers in this section of Virginia sowing spring oats to get them.—J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Amherst Co., Va., September 20, 1912.

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.**

I consider Bancroft the best spring oats I ever planted. In fact, I believe they are equal to any fall or winter oat in yield and color, if planted in good soil and the season is favorable. Can plant as late as 15th of March.—JACOB HARRELL, Ashe Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. **Price, per peck, 40 cts.; bushel, 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.**

The Appler are the best oats I have ever own, and I have sown many kinds.—J. D. BRUTON, Richmond Co., N. C., September 23, 1913.

Your Trade Mark Brand Appler Oats give me better results than any oat I ever used. I especially consider them superior to others to sow with vetch, as they ripen together nicely.—G. C. GARRISS, Wayne Co., N. C., June 11, 1913.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 65 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 63 cts. per bushel.**

Black Spring Oats

Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Black Spring Oats, about 70 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 68 cts. per bushel.

I sowed fifty bushels of your Black Spring Oats in 1911, and harvested 1,500 of the best quality. The most important part in farming is good seeds and good farmer.—H. H. RUTHERFORD, Botetourt Co., Va., March 21, 1912.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown **Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel, 75 cts.** Shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

I have always been highly pleased with Rust Proof Oats purchased of you.—E. W. LILES, Scotland Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

The Rust Proof, Burt and Swedish Select Oats are all good and are especially adapted to this section. I could not tell which is the best.—D. R. NOLAND, Haywood Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

I bought from you one of the finest and cleanest oats I ever saw, and I have been farming for fifty-six years. Heartily glad I can deal with you.—Geo. T. TURNER, Sr., Northampton Co., Va., March 30, 1912.

Black Victor Oats

A fine, heavy, productive type of black spring oats, originally grown from English stock. It has proved to be one of the heaviest yielding of spring oats. Black oats are usually considered to be more robust and hardier and heavier yielding than other oats, and this new oat promises to fully sustain that reputation. The grain is large and contains a remarkably well developed kernel, making it particularly valuable to grow for feeding purposes. **Price, bus. 85 cts.; in 10-bus. lots and over, 80 cts. per bu.**

Swedish Select Oats

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different part of this country, and has proved to be one of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. **Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel, 85 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.**

The Swedish Select Oats I got from you last year turned out fine.—Dr. H. YOKUM, Randolph Co., W. Va., February 13, 1913.

My experience with your Swedish Select Oats have been more than satisfactory, and all other seeds bought of you have given perfect satisfaction.—C. MAXWELL Doddridge Co., W. Va., September 23, 1912.

The Swedish Select Oats I ordered from you were surely fine. They did well here. They have excellent straw, relished by horses, and the heaviest and best grain I ever saw. I think they will suit high land and stand drought splendidly. I recommend them to farmers.—J. M. GAITHER & Co., Wilkes Co., N. C.

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February or not later than the middle of March, for best results. The earlier they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust proof or spring oats. **Present price, \$2.00 per bushel; in 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.95 per bu.** Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Cotton sacks, holding two bushels, 18 cts. extra.

The Canada Field Peas and Oats we bought of you in February have done fine considering the drought we have had here. They are about ready for cutting now.—W. W. GILL & Bro., Accomac Co., Va., June 5, 1911.

The Canada Field Peas were far beyond my expectations. They were sown with Ninety Day Oats and made about two tons of fine hay to the acre.—N. J. VANCE, Washington Co., Tenn., August 28, 1911.

I have a fine stand of Canada Field Peas and oats from seed I ordered from you.—JNO. JAGER, Columbus Co., N. C., March 20, 1912.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

Makes the quickest-growing, largest yielding and most nutritious grazing for spring and early summer pasturage

This is a mixture of Spring Barley, rye, speltz and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick and early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in for use earlier than the regular grasses and clovers; will supply excellent, nutritious grazing two to three weeks before the regular pastures should be grazed, and give a large and continuous yield until summer comes on. The sowing of this mixture will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or other crops later in the season. **Price, \$1.25 per bushel of 40 lbs.; 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bushel.**

I planted one acre of your Spring Pasture Mixture last February. I believe every seed came up. It kept three large hogs and about forty head of poultry until June. All the seeds I purchase from you give perfect satisfaction.—W. B. HASELDEN, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 9, 1913.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for several seasons past in this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. **Price, \$1.40 per bushel.**

Have sown your Beardless Spring Barley for several years and would say I think it one of the best quick feeds for early spring I know of; also fine for chicken foods.—E. B. CRADDOCK, Halifax Co., Va., August 21, 1911.

The Beardless Spring Barley was planted January 28th, cut in drought for hay and made a fine crop of hay, while oats planted on both sides rusted and did not make half crop.—J. A. ROWAND, Madison Co., Fla., August 25, 1911.

SAND or HAIRY VETCH (Vicia Villosa)

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but is more generally used for fall than for spring seeding. It gives, however, very satisfactory results when sown in the spring, and on our own farms has given much better results than the regular spring vetches, making a larger growth, and being altogether more satisfactory in crop results. We have, therefore, decided to discontinue handling the Spring Vetch and to recommend, where it is desired to sow vetch in the spring, the Sand or Hairy Vetch only. When sowing by themselves, sow vetches at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, to sow them with Swedish Select or some good variety of spring oats. Sown with oats, they will usually make a better hay crop than when sown by themselves. When sowing with oats, sow at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. of vetch with one bushel of oats to the acre. If sown on poor land, a good application of stable manure or fertilizer should be used for best results. This fertilization is more necessary for the spring-sown crop than when sown in the fall.

When vetches are sown in the spring they should be put in as early as possible, and can be sown during January, February or March. In the fall they can be sown from July to October, and succeed admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton. **Price, per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.**

Your seeds have been very satisfactory, and I may furnish you with many orders during the spring, as I am doing demonstration work for the State and Government.—M. H. ELLIDGE, Houston Co., Ala., September 15, 1913.

For more than a dozen years I have never purchased any kinds of seed but Wood's "Trade Mark Brand," although generally from local dealers, only writing to you when I could not get what I wanted from them, and I am glad to say that I have not had a single disappointment in that time. Last fall I moved, and when in the spring, the time to plant my garden seed, came I was unable to get your seed here and was persuaded to use others. In consequence my garden is in a large part a failure, and I am determined in future never, so long as you keep me on your list for catalogue, to plant any seeds but yours.—C. W. VENABLE, Guilford Co., N. C., July 19, 1912.



Field of Hairy Vetch

Mangels or Stock Beets

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

Over forty tons have been grown on a single acre

Culture.—Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow from about the middle of March till the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out so as to stand six inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seeds for 24 hours before planting. Do not begin feeding mangels till after January 1st. Sow six pounds to the acre in rows 2½ feet apart.

Danish Sludstrup

—The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutriment and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved their best variety, and, pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type, and a remarkable yielder. Our stock is Danish grown, produced from stock that was awarded the "First Class Certificate." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Mammoth Prize Long Red

—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often

weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

Yellow or Orange Globe—The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grow to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

Golden Tankard—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

Silesian Sugar—Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of dry matter content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

Carrots for Stock Feeding

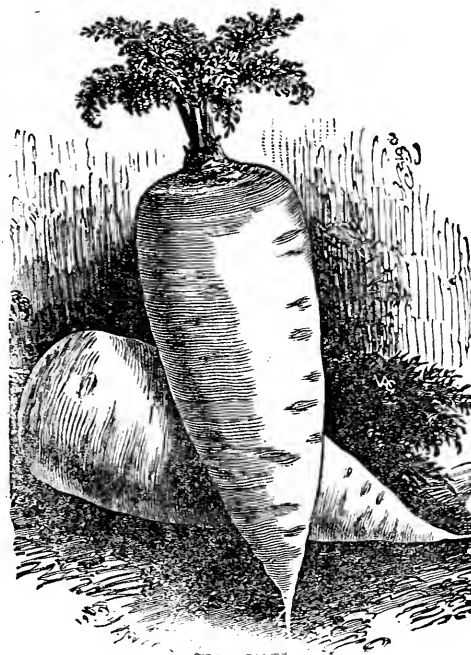
Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel beets.

Improved White Belgian

—Makes large and well-shaped roots. A heavy cropper and very nutritious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.**

Large Yellow Belgian

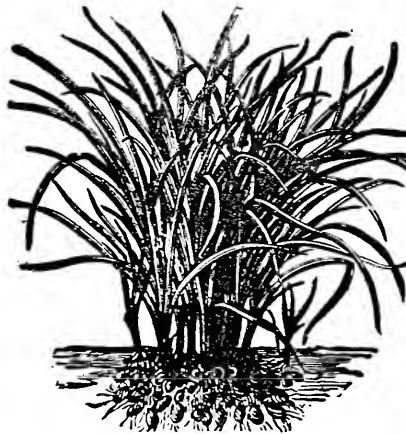
—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.**



Improved White Belgian Carrot

SPANISH CHUFAS

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding.



Chufas

they, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts. (by mail 35 cts.); peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**

WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid. By freight pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.**

SEED CORN—White Varieties

Collier's Excelsior Corn



Collier's Excelsior Corn

A fine productive, early maturing white field corn, that is giving the best satisfaction and crop results wherever planted. The stalk is of an average medium height, well foddered, and produces, on good land, nearly always two good ears to the stalk. The ears are deep-grained, and shell out well. Quality of the corn is the very best, making a fine quality of meal, and is also excellent for feeding purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.25.**

SELECTED EARS COLLIER'S EXCELSIOR.—\$3.00 per bushel crate.

I find the Collier's Excelsior a perfect corn for this locality. It ripens early, has a fine large ear, a fine perfectly white grain, and small, firm cob, and cures splendidly. Have had many applications for seed from farmers who saw the corn growing.—F. H. NILES, Goochland Co., Va., *March 15, 1913.*

Virginia White Dent

The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grains, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same growers for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn, especially for river low grounds. **Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.60 per bushel.**

Selected ears Virginia White Dent, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

I found your seed corn to be all O. K. I don't think the Virginia White Dent can be beat. Several people from different counties saw the corn and had me give them your address.—JNO. E. FOWLER, Kanawha Co., W. Va., *February 5, 1912.*

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white appearance; large ear, medium, red cob. The size and depth of the kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

Hickory King Corn

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

I have had splendid success with the Hickory King Corn I bought of you last spring.—JAMES AUSTIN, Cumberland Co., Va., *October 26, 1909.*

Boone County

The Boone County Corn is highly recommended for an early maturing large yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size; the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germs. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good, strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn usually takes the majority of premiums at both the State and county fairs in this section. This does not indicate, however, that the Boone County is always the largest yielding corn, but the fairs being held early, and the Boone County Corn maturing early, make it in better shape for showing than most other kinds. Some of our customers report that the Eureka, White Majestic, Cocke's Prolific and corns of that class, make larger acreage yields than the Boone County, but being later maturing corns, are not in shape for exhibiting where fairs are held early in the season. At the same time, the Boone County can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly bred corns in cultivation. **Price, qt. 20 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.** Special prices on large lots.

I received the seeds which I bought of you. They are all nice seeds, but the bushel of Boone County Corn is extra fine. I expect to buy more seed from you in the future.—HUGH BLANKEN, Hawkins Co., Tenn., *March 12, 1913.*

The Boone County Corn beat all I have ever tried by half. I made 117 bushels to the acre. The same ground in early corn made 60 bushels, treated just alike.—O. J. PRESNELL, Avery Co., N. C., *Nov. 27, 1912.*

Mr. Bailey, one of my neighbors, ordered some of your Boone County Corn, and I think it is the finest field of corn I ever saw. He ordered his corn last year from Wisconsin. I told him I was afraid he had gone too far north for his seed. His corn didn't make anything, and this year he ordered from you.—JOHN E. FOWLER, Kanawha Co., W. Va., *July 28, 1912.*

Boone County Prize Winning Stock

Our stock of this is grown for us by an expert corn grower of this State, the greatest care being given to selection, development, and good-yielding quality. This is all from prize winning stock, and specially grown with the idea of making seed corn suitable for planting for this purpose. We have had numerous reports, during the last two years, of our Prize-winning Boone County winning over others corns in a great many sections of Virginia and North Carolina, and we can highly recommend this strain as being of superior merit to plant wherever the grower wishes a superior yield of corn or a corn to compete at fairs or corn shows.

The price, per quart 25 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50.
Selected ears of Prize Winning Stock, \$3.00 per bushel crate,

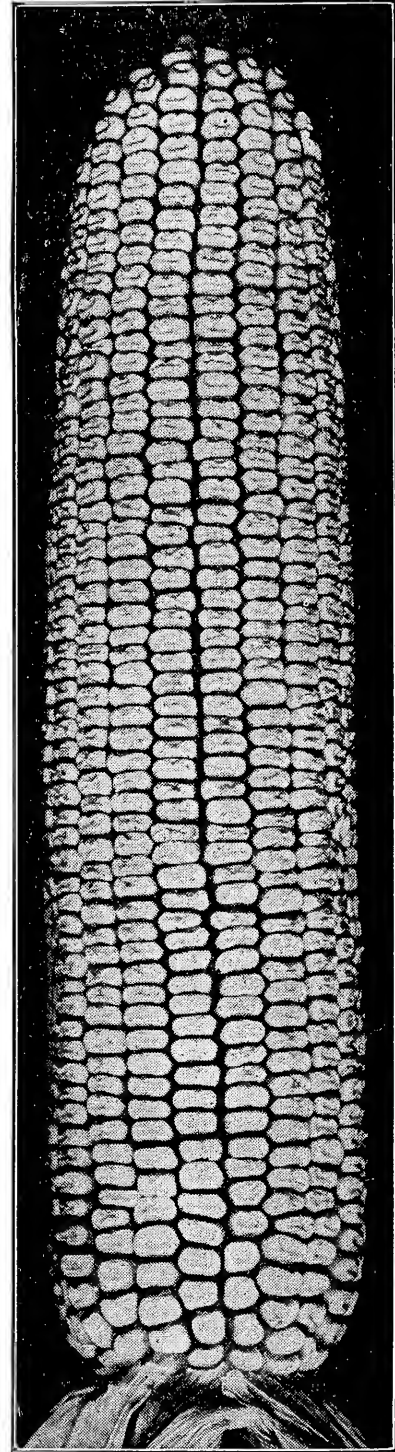


Photo of Prize Winning
Boone County Corn

Eureka Corn

The Eureka Prolific Corn I ordered from you made 142 bushels to the acre, which won the prize of \$125.00 given by the State of Alabama.—Geo. A. Lehnert, Colbert Co., Alabama.

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 10 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-eared sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest yielding of all the corns planted. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

EUREKA SEED CORN on ears, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

My Eureka Corn I bought of you I planted the 22nd of May, and it is just as fine as it could be.—A. VAUT, Garvin Co., Okla., July 10, 1913.

The Eureka Corn I bought from you last April came up well and made a fine crop of corn for silage purposes. It has a number of ears on the stalk and plenty of it was fourteen feet high.—S. W. ANDERSON, Rockbridge Co., Va., September 20, 1912.

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. Our stock of this corn is an extra fine strain carefully bred. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Your Blount's Prolific Corn yielded 25 per cent. more corn for me on upland than our corn. I can recommend it to anybody. Your Southern Snowflake is the best early corn that I ever saw.—J. J. D. COWAN, Oconee Co., S. C., October 8, 1910.

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of our customers in the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.

SHENANDOAH WHITE DENT on ears, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

I planted four bushels of your Shenandoah White Dent Corn and harvested 2,200 bushels. My crop would have been one-third more had it not been for the severe drought we had in this section last year.—H. H. RUTHERFORD, Botetourt Co., Va., March 21, 1912.

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two or four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

SELECTED EARS COCKE'S PROLIFIC, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

I bought one bushel of Cocke's Prolific Corn last spring for seed and I am very well pleased with the corn. It has an abundance of ears and quite an amount of stalks which I think makes it a very fine corn for silage. I will get more ears of corn from my field of Cocke's Prolific corn than any other I have planted on the same field before. When any one asks me where they can get good seed, I will refer them to you.—A. W. ELTON, James City Co., Va.

I have just harvested 73 1-3 bushels of corn from one acre planted with Cocke's Prolific Corn obtained from you last spring. The fodder and 23 bushels of corn will pay all expenses for this acre, which leaves me a clean profit of 50 bushels of corn to the acre.—E. E. RITTER, Orangeburg Co., S. C.

White Majestic Corn

This is one of the best-yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.

It gives me great pleasure to write you concerning the great success I had from using your White Majestic Corn. I made 60 bushels per acre. Did not use any fertilizer. Had I used fertilizer I can't tell what the yield would have been. I can highly recommend it as a fine variety and will give great satisfaction.—T. P. BANKS, King and Queen Co., Va., March 27, 1911.

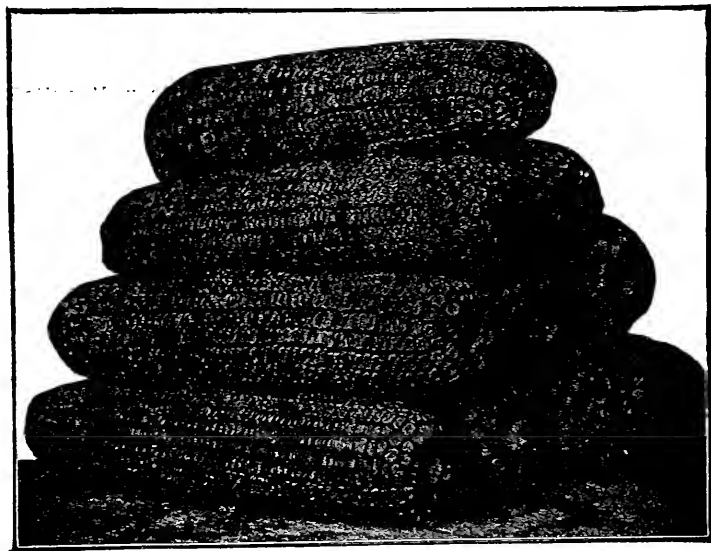
The White Majestic Corn which I bought of you in the spring of 1910 did exceedingly well. I made 146 2-7 bushels on one acre with it and it only cost me 27 cents per bushel to raise it. I can recommend it to the highest for the general farmer.—W. ERNEST STARNES, Champion Corn Raiser of N. C. in 1910, Catawba Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that it most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crops in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replacing. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE selected ears, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

SEED CORN Yellow Varieties



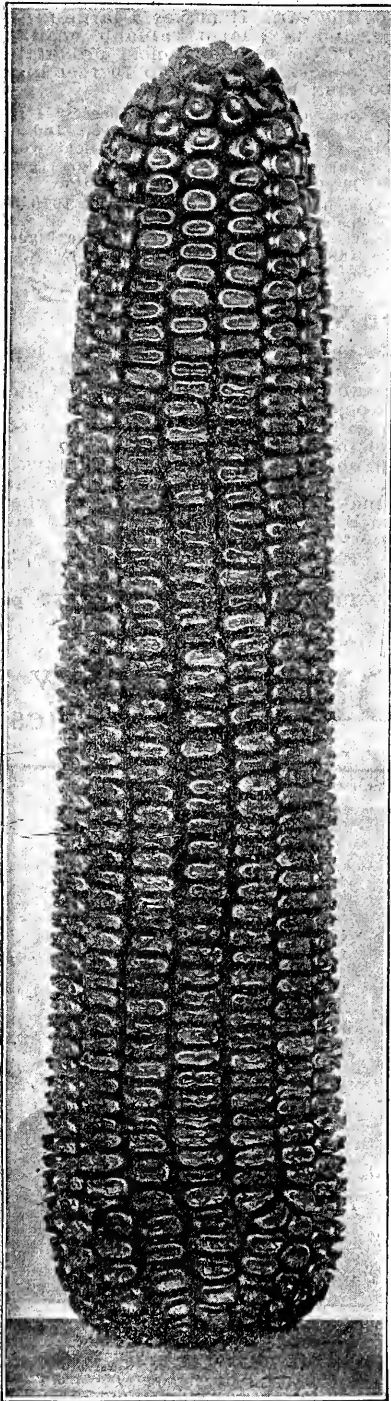
Gold Standard Corn

A comparatively new variety which has given most satisfactory crop results wherever planted. It was originated by an expert corn grower in the state of Maryland and carefully bred until its characteristics have been well fixed. It is early in maturity, and makes a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well foddered, and producing one to two large ears to the stalk. The grains are deep and of a most attractive yellow color; the cob comparatively small. The stock we offer has been well selected and carefully bred. It has taken a number of prizes at State and county fairs, and we recommend it as a prize-winning variety. Our grower of this variety took the Southern Zone Sweepstakes Prize on this corn at the Corn Show, Columbia, S. C., in 1912. Price, per packet, 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

SELECTED EARS GOLD STANDARD, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

The Improved Leaming and Gold Standard Corn bought of you last spring is all that could be desired. In fact, all seeds bought of you prove always to be the best seeds that I can buy.—J. H. HIGHSMITH, Pender Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

We have had the very finest reports of this corn from as far north as New York and Canada, and we highly recommend it for northerly climates.



Improved Yellow Leaming

Improved Golden Dent

We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

Westwood Royal

A very desirable and early variety of yellow corn of the Golden Dent type, maturing fifteen days earlier than ordinary varieties of yellow corns. The stalk is of average height, the ear large, and the yield of fodder all that could be desired in a corn of this character. Tests made in different localities show that this corn is as well suited for the Valley, Piedmont and more northerly sections as for southern districts. The yield made in our test patch in Fauquier County signified a yield of 82 bushels per acre. **Price, 75 cts. per peck; \$2.00 per bus.**

I have tried Western seed-corn several times, but it was never satisfactory, and as you have been growing your corn in Virginia, I suppose it should do well here.—**C. M. GRACE, Colleton Co., S. C., February 1, 1909.**

Improved Leaming

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities, they would rather plant the Leaming than any other corn they have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

The Improved Leaming Seed Corn I bought of you last month is fine—looks as if every grain came up.—**J. D. MATHEWS, Powhatan Co., Va., May 15, 1913.**

The special strain of Improved Early Leaming Corn I have been getting from you for a number of years seems to be early, ears well filled and germinates at least fairly well. Seems to be one week to ten days earlier than the Improved Early Leaming I have been getting from a New York firm. It gives excellent satisfaction.—**J. M. ESKINE, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1912**

Wood's Famous Southern ENSILAGE CORNS

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes Southern Corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.60. In 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel. Special prices on large lots.**

Your Virginia Ensilage Corn did much better than the Eureka on the Larroux, Kenner Co. Dairy Farm, which I am managing near New Orleans. Your corn was over 9 feet tall at 2½ months sown broadcast for green feeding cut for ensilage.—**E. MORPHY DATON, Rhea Co., Tenn., July 14, 1913.**

I had Cocke's Prolific and Virginia Ensilage Corn in the same field last year, but couldn't see any difference in tonnage per acre. It made 20 tons per acre, the heaviest crop ever raised in this locality.—**C. J. LUSE, Clinton Co., Ohio, April 14, 1913.**

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

A fine strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves, which we believe will prove to be one of the most valuable and largest-yielding ensilage corns in cultivation. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet; is prolific in its nature, having from two to six ears to the stalk, makes a heavy, thick growth of fodder, and is altogether, in our opinion and the opinion of those who have tested it, the best and most productive of ensilage corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$2.00. In 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.90 per bushel.**



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

Eureka Ensilage Corn

The Eureka Ensilage Corn is a very popular and desirable ensilage corn. It grows very tall and leafy, and is very productive. It is a short-grained, but one of the most productive, both in growth of fodder and grain, of any of the standard varieties. Its great value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great production of leaves. It originated in Virginia, and is Virginia-raised corn, but is very generally used and sold for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best and most satisfactory results. **Quart 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$1.90. In 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.**

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage Corn

This is a most valuable type of ensilage corn, being amongst the tallest growing of corns; well foddered, makes several ears to the stalk, and a most valuable ensilage variety. **Quart, 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$1.90; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.**

Virginia Horse Tooth Ensilage

A type of corn that is very largely used for ensilage purposes, with the best and most satisfactory results. It is a large, deep-grained white corn; shape of grain somewhat resembling a horse's tooth, hence the name. **Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 60 cts.; bu. \$1.50; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.40 per bu.**

Soja Beans

The King of Summer Forage Crops

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where soja beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the soja bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding soja beans.

Soja beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than soja beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of soja beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds, from the soil, we do not know of anything better. Another great point of value in the soja beans is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improver crop, soja beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.



Tar Heel Black Sojas

Tar-Heel Black Sojas

Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a soja bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of soja beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

Wilson Black Sojas

One of the best, in our opinion, for the Northern States, where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. A very prolific variety, and requires about 90 days to be ready to cut for hay. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel about \$3.50.**

Brown Sojas

A most desirable variety, makes a larger growth than the Mammoth Yellow and a fine yield of beans. In sections where it is known, the use of the Brown Soja is increasing rapidly. This is the best test of value. We recommend to our customers to sow these and the Black Sojas particularly, believing they will find them of superior value to the Mammoth Yellow in many sections. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It makes a large yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$2.75.**

I tried three varieties of Soja Beans this season: Mammoth Yellow, Hollybrook and Dwarf Green. The Mammoth Yellow made the largest growth. I think that is the best variety when cut for hay. They also had more nodules on roots. Inoculated all three varieties with Government inoculation. The Hollybrook made a larger growth than the Dwarf Green, but not as large as the Mammoth Yellow. I got more plants from the amount of seed with the Hollybrook. I think that is a very good variety for both hay and grain.—C. C. STARCHER, Rome Co., W. Va., September 28, 1912.

I find that Soja Beans make a cow give more milk than any other food I can feed them.—J. N. NIVIN, Chester Co., Penn., May 21, 1913.

*Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans,
a splendid soil improver
and the best of summer forage crops.*



Field of Soja Beans Grown in Tennessee

Early Dwarf Green Sojas

An early maturing variety of the soja beans, which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make as large a growth as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting or in Northern sections, where other varieties do not have time to mature. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

Ito San Sojas

A very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, and matures in 95 to 100 days. Branches well, so as to be very satisfactorily mown. The plants are of medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches in height. Will mature as far north as southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel about \$3.25.**

Mammoth Yellow Sojas

The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.25.** Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalog is printed.

I am very enthusiastic over your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans. Find that they are much surer crop than cow peas.—J. H. HIGHSMITH, Pender Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.

The Soja Beans did well. The Mammoth Yellow were the finest I ever sowed. In fact, all seeds I have purchased from you proved satisfactory.—R. H. KING, Brunswick Co., Va., January 31, 1912.

I have been sowing your seeds for a number of years, and I find they gave entire satisfaction. I made large yields of soja beans and pea vine hay, and the second largest yield of corn made in my county. My motto is: "When you buy, buy the best, and you will make no mistake by sending your order to T. W. WOOD & SONS."—J. SHELTON FERGUSON, Appomattox Co., Va., April 25, 1913.

Seed of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans received from you resulted in a very satisfactory crop. Beans grew in some instances 5 feet high. My experience this last season demonstrated that Soja Beans will grow on land too poor to raise cow-peas on. Feeding green Soja Beans (and also cured) to my cow resulted in doubling the quantity of milk. There is no question but what it is the most satisfactory crop to raise in this section for forage. I wish to state that I have always found your seeds highly satisfactory.—E. V. ALEXANDER, Morgan Co., Tenn.

Your recent shipment of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans came in due time, and are of prime quality. Last season I drilled $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in rows 2 feet apart, using half a bushel per acre, and harvested the greater amount of the richest feed I ever obtained from same acreage of land, fully 20 tons of dried hay. My Jersey and Guernsey cows are now converting same into 40-cent butter. I believe Soja Beans are the richest long feed I ever used, and they seem to grow, no matter about the soil or weather, wet or dry, hot or cool; it seems to be all the same with them.—C. S. OSMER, Wicomico Co., Md.,

FIELD or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Makes Poor Land Rich—Makes Good Land More Productive—Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productivity is very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

TO GROW FOR HAY they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

FOR ENSILAGE they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. When kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Whippoorwill. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding.

Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Groit —A fine, new, early maturing cow-pea, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety. **Price, 10 cts. per packet; 20 cts. per quart; \$1.25 per peck; \$4.00 per bushel.**

One of our Maryland customers writes us about the Groit Pea, as follows:

"Regarding the three varieties of cow-peas which we used this year; the Groits Peas, which we purchased from your house, were far superior, both as to seed and hay production. The other two varieties used were the New Era and Whippoorwill. These last two varieties were sown in good 'season' and had one or two good rains to give them a start. The Groit were sown on land of the same preparation, but did not receive rain until some two months afterwards. However, they were drilled in rows forty inches apart, using three-quarters of a bushel of seed per acre.

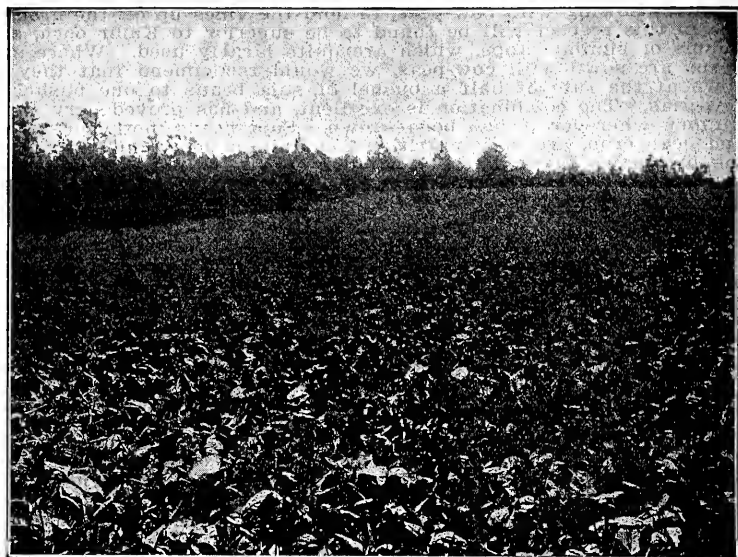
"This section suffered the worst drought of many years, this year. The Groit Peas received two cultivations, and were rich and green until harvested.

"Dr. Aug. Stabler, of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with whom we are advising in the management of our farms here, says the Groit Peas here were the finest he had seen in this experience. They were forty inches apart in the rows, yet they completely covered the field, and averaged two feet plus in height. Using Dr. Stabler's expression, the Maryland Experiment Station had never equalled them."—N. F. CARPENTER, The Carpenter Farms, Saint Mary's Co., Md., October 6, 1913.

One of our Delaware customers, writing us in regard to the Groit Peas, says:

"You can recommend the Groit for your trade as very prolific. One man in this section bought one bushel from me at seeding time, and harvested ninety-six bushels. I find them superior to any other pea."

Red Ripper —Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety. Makes short running vines and a fair yield of peas. One of the medium late varieties. Very popular in sections where it is known. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.**



FIELD OF BRABHAM COW-PEAS GROWN ON OUR WILLIAMSON FARM

Brabham —A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable cow-peas in cultivation. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill, and is upright in growth. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. In comparative tests at Monetta, S. C., the Brabham yielded 20 per cent. more hay than the Iron, and more than 25 per cent. increase in seed product. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy clay soils. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.**

Taylor —This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine, a long, large pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. One of the best hay peas on good land. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.** Prices of all cow-peas fluctuate.

I have planted the Taylor Cow-peas for the past two years and have found them to be the most prolific as well as the best Cow-pea I have ever planted. They are also a splendid table pea. For my garden I plant WOOD'S seeds exclusively as I get better results than from any that I have ever tried.—J. S. HOLLEMAN, Georgetown Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

Iron —A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is especially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on peavick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.25.**

The Iron Cow-peas and Soja Beans ordered from you last spring were put to test for their disease-resisting powers and proved entirely satisfactory. I planted small areas of land badly infested with the "Blight" and root "Knot." They proved resistant to both, the peas bearing a second crop on some vines. Have saved some fine hay from both beans and peas about four tons per acre. The Soja Beans I find are easier cured in a humid climate.—J. W. CHAPPEL, Houston Co., Va., October 30, 1909.

Wonderful or Unknown —This popular variety makes a growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. about \$3.25.**

New Era —An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which cures easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. about \$3.00.**

Black —This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

I have a fine stand from the Black Cowpeas and made a good crop, and the land I sowed them on was too poor to bring anything else. It's my opinion that the Black Cowpea is the best, as they are richer and stronger than any other pea we can sow, as they make more vine. I would much rather have them for the first crop on poor land than I would Crimson Clover.—C. W. GREGORY, Nottoway Co., Va., October 5, 1913.

I sowed fourteen acres of the Wonderful Cowpeas and five acres of the Black Peas on practically the same kind of land in the same condition—both of them in a very fine state of cultivation. Both pieces of land had been manured and limed. The Black Pea produced more vine and double amount of peas than did the Wonderful. They were both put in within three or four days of each other; and, owing to this fact, the Wonderful Pea has not fulfilled our expectations, and also wish to say that on this same piece of land two years ago on which we sowed the Cowpeas this year, we had Black Peas which produced very nearly double the amount of vine and more than double the amount of peas than the Wonderful Pea did this year. Of course, this has been a very peculiar year as to peas and other crops and I don't know that it is a fair test of what the Wonderful Pea can do, but I am just giving you the facts as they have existed on my farm.—E. C. KNUDSEN, Caroline Co., Va., October 7, 1913.

Whippoorwill —A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

Black Unknown —A good early, prolific variety of the black type; upright in habit, with a good growth of vine. A better yield of peas than the ordinary Black. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.**

Clay —One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and considered a good variety for soil-improving. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

The Clay Peas I bought from you last spring were O. K. I have the finest crop of hay in the country. The Clay Peas are far the best peas for hay, as they all get ripe at once and don't shed the leaves, even after they are mowed, like the other kinds. You cannot recommend them too highly.—F. D. WILSON, Mecklenburg Co., Va., October 1, 1913.



Field of Mixed Cow-Peas Sown for Soil Improving Purposes

Mixed Cow-Peas —The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.60.**

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans —Where desired we can furnish Mixed Cow-peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow soja beans with cow-peas. The soja beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the cow-pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our Southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, per peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.60.**

I bought and sowed some of your Mixed Cow-Peas and Soja Beans this spring and sowed on very poor land, and I made a good crop of feed, notwithstanding we had a very severe drought. I like them very much for improving land and forage.—J. B. MASSENBERG, Warren Co., N. C., Sept. 23, 1912.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

MAKE PROFITABLE MONEY CROPS TO PLANT EITHER FOR SALE, GREEN OR DRY

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Extra Early Blackeye —These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Pea, but grows more in bush shape and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50.**

This pea is one of the best I have ever planted. Comes just as early as the Speckled Pea and has much better flavor.—DOUGLAS MCINTYRE, Marion Co., S. C., April 25, 1911.

Early or Rams-Horn Blackeye —A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**

Wood's Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are the most profitable I ever grew for market to sell in the green state. They are very prolific, early and attractive.—L. W. PURDUM, Pittsylvania Co., Va., October 19, 1909.

Large Blackeye —The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; quart, 15 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.** Price fluctuates.

I have the Large Blackeye Peas that I bought of you two years ago. I raise a large quantity of shelled peas for the market, and have the reputation of raising the finest peas on the market in Nashville. I have had several calls for seed which I cannot fill. I plant my peas with corn and have fine success with them.—W. O. LIGON, Davidson Co., Tenn., January 26, 1909.

Gallavant or Lady —This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**

The Gallavant Peas which we bought of you were fine in the green state, and we were much pleased with them.—Mrs. E. R. MONROE, Campbell Co., Va., June 15, 1911.

Rice —This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

GERMAN MILLET CHOICE SOUTHERN GROWN SEED

German Millet makes a large-yielding and to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per

most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed. Price of our Trade Mark Southern-Grown Millet, about \$2.25 per bushel of 50 pounds. Choice quality German Millet, about \$2.00 per bushel.

German Millet Grew About Five Feet Tall

My German Millet, which was grown from seed purchased from you in the spring, was about five feet tall on June 29th, and lots earlier than any other in this community. I am well pleased with your German Millet and expect to purchase from you the following spring—RUSSELL POWELL, Wake Co., N. C., July 25, 1913.

"German Millet Yields More Hay Than Other Crops"

I have raised German Millet for five years and it has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects. It gives more per acre than any other hay I have ever grown. My stock will eat it in preference to other feeds. I have a crop now ready to mow. It was sowed about the middle of June after my Irish Potato crop. If weather is favorable you can mow it down one day and get it in the next. It never heats nor moulds, leaving no dust to accumulate.—S. B. DAVENPORT, Washington Co., N. C., August 29, 1911.

Much Pleased with the Quality of German Millet Hay

I sowed the German Millet ordered from you about the 16th of May. I got a good stand, but owing to the extreme drought of this section, did not harvest as much hay as expected. I am very much pleased with the quality of the millet hay. I expect to sow more next year. It is a valuable feed for horses; cattle like it, too.—WM. DALTON, Carroll Co., Va., August 31, 1911.

German Millet One of the Best for Hay Crops

I consider German Millet one of the best for hay crops. Will make, or I have made 4 tons to the acre. Will order seed from you another year, as I have been doing for about 20 years.—F. M. GADSDEN, Fairfield Co., S. C., August 25, 1911.

HUNGARIAN MILLET

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German millet. Hungarian millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Hungarian Millet, about \$1.75 per bushel of 50 lbs.

PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pennisetia*)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.

VELVET BEANS

Makes an enormous growth—The cheapest and best soil improvers

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines, greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in yield.

Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows five feet apart, at the rate of about a peck to a peck and a quarter per acre; so that a bushel of these beans will plant three or four acres. This makes the cost of planting very much less than cow-peas. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil-improver, and adds very materially to the condition and productiveness of the soil.

Brown, Florida or Velvet Beans—The kind most generally and largely grown. Makes a very strong growing vine; has dark purple flowers in short clusters. The beans nearly round in shape, and borne in a dark velvety pod about three inches in length. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel about \$3.50.

Lyon Velvet Beans—This makes a very heavy growth of vine; has white flowers in clusters, which are often nearly two feet in length, and nearly smooth pods four to six inches in length, with flattened, nearly white seeds. Bean is in a measure free from the "velvet," which makes it more desirable to handle than the Brown Velvet Bean. It is also claimed to be more prolific and earlier in maturity. Pkt. 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.00. Bushel price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

I bought Velvet Beans of you last year and I like them fine. They are one of the best grazing crops for stock in winter I ever saw, and I think a great land improver also.—W. D. WILLIAMS, Horry Co., S. C., March 13, 1912.



Sorghums and Kaffir Corn



KAFFIR CORN

KAFFIR CORN

Makes larger yield of fodder—also specially valuable to grow for grain for cattle and poultry.

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50.**

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghums will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum.

Where it is desired to make sorghum syrup, plant the Sugar Drip. The Amber and Orange are recommended for fodder purposes only. Sugar Drip also makes a large yield of fodder, in addition to a fine quality of syrup. For forage purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making as large or larger growth than other varieties.

Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel, \$2.75.

Your Sugar Drip Sorghum is the best we have ever used. We are now using syrup every day made in 1911, and it is just as sweet and fresh as the day it was made. It was put into gallon jugs and sealed, of course.—W. S. SANDERS, Madison Co., Ga., *January 6, 1913.*

The Sugar Drip Sorghum is the only kind of cane any one here cares to plant, and there is as much difference between Sugar Drip and other sorghums as there is between sorghum and old-style Black Strap Molasses. Every one that likes honey should raise Sugar Drip Sorghum. It is a good substitute for honey.—W. B. WARREN, Spotsylvania Co., Va., *February 5, 1913.*

We have tried your Sugar Drip Sorghum and find it true to name. It makes the finest sorghum I ever saw and the best tasted.—A. L. WILLIAMS, Moore Co., N. C., *February 13, 1913.*

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.** Bushel price fluctuates.

FETERITA

A new fodder plant of the kaffir corn type, but maturing from twenty to thirty days earlier than kaffir corn. It is also remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities, making a crop in drought-stricken sections of the West last year, when nearly all other kinds of fodder failed. It is immensely popular wherever it has been sown, and is considered very much superior to kaffir corn, both in grain and fodder production. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.**

SHALLU

This is also called "California Rice Corn," and "Egyptian Wheat," and has been considerably grown in the West and some Southern parts of our country, with very satisfactory results. It grows tall, and stools out from the root, making three to six stalks of excellent fodder. It makes excellent chicken feed, pops like popcorn, and makes good pancake flour. **Price, lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7 cts. lb.**

RED KAFFIR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little harder than the White. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.**

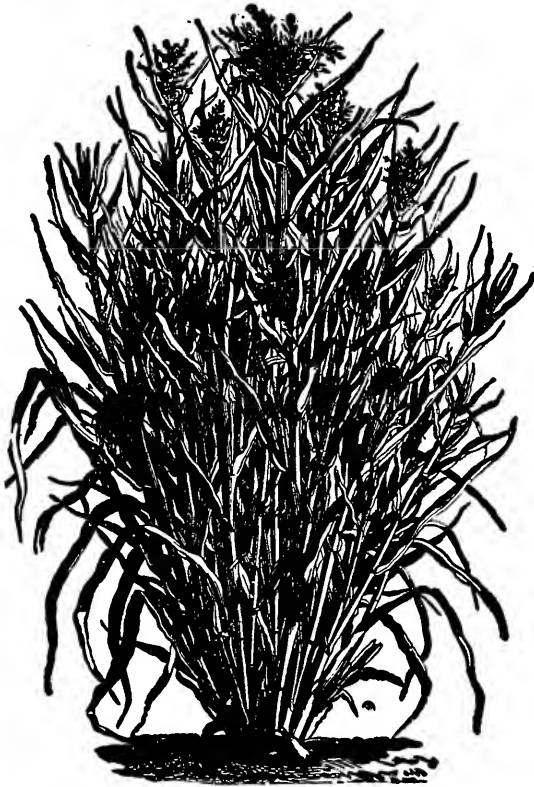
Sowed the Kaffir Corn and Sorghum with Black Peas on rich land in August and am cutting an immense growth of forage. Will have probably 60 tons dry from less than 20 acres. If I could leave it another ten days it would probably add twenty tons, but am afraid of frost.—RALPH IZARD, Spotsylvania Co.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. **Lb. 10 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. **Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.** Price of book "Broom-corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-corn, 50 cts., postpaid.



TEOSINTE

**A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding.
Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.**

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. (postpaid 60 cts. per lb.); in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.** Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

I believe I am adept in raising Teosinte. My land was only moderately good, yet I cut it eight times. Planted about March 5th, last cutting in November, after it seeded. The **BEST FORAGE PLANT IN THE WORLD.**—WM. H. HORD, Hillsboro Co., Fla., March 3, 1913.

Teosinte is the best forage for all stock, and I get five cuttings. I've planted it for over seven years. Please pardon this outburst, but I can't help it, as Teosinte is so little appreciated and known.—N. V. B. CLAPP, McIntosh Co., Ga., January 27, 1913.

Raised some Teosinte last year and was well pleased with it as a forage crop. It made excellent green feed and also dry feed. Hope to raise a nice crop of it this coming season.—W. S. WILHELM, Durham Co., N. C., January 15, 1912.

The Teosinte gotten from you is doing finely. Am cutting the first time about 50 tons (green); am feeding twice daily to 15 head of cattle, and it is growing behind me faster than I can cut or use it; just one acre.—E. O. BRANSFORD, Marion Co., S. C., July 31, 1910.

Bene (Sesame orientale)

A tall annual herb, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in height, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter after ripening, and the seeds—of an oily nature—are produced in great profusion, and much relished by poultry. The oil from the seed is sweet, and is sometimes used for culinary purposes, like olive oil, and the parched seeds are used in confectionery. It is, however, as a crop to attract and sustain wild birds, particularly quail and partridges, that we chiefly recommend it. The seed is drilled in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seed is sown to the acre. Our supply of the seed will be ready in March. **Price, per lb. 35 cts. (postpaid 45 cts. lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over 30 cts. per lb.**

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover

(Desmoeium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. **Pound 40 cts. (postpaid 50 cts. per lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Beggar Weed yields well; comes early; is compact; a rich ration; opens up soil by deep roots. I hope to have a few acres of it next year.—J. M. HAWKINS, Caldwell Co., N. C., August 25, 1911.

I planted Beggar Weed in land that will not make more than five bushels of corn to the acre, and cut it twice for hay. I planted some of the seed in good, black soil, and let it go to seed. It matured seven feet high. I am well pleased with Beggar Weed.—J. W. BLOUNT, Columbus Co., N. C.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds. It is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for crops to follow.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. **Peck, 45 cts.; bushel about \$1.25.**

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed, it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. **About \$1.25 per bu.** Current prices quoted on application.



Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent cry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.



Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turnplow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

We secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It is a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart, 20 cts.; peck (7½ lbs.), \$1.00; bushel (30 lbs.) \$3.00.**

I beg to say I have been planting Valencia Peanuts several years. In my opinion they are far superior in many respects to the Virginia or the small Spanish Peanut. As a table pea it is unsurpassed, being superior to any other nut I have used. In the eastern part of North Carolina, in which I plant, the soil is well adapted to its cultivation. It grows more upright than either of the forementioned nuts, and furnishes an excellent crop of rough forage. In quantity of nuts produced it is the same as the other.—WM. R. COX, Henrico Co., Va., April 24, 1909.

The Valencia Peanuts I bought of you are all right. They beat any that I have ever raised. They have from 3 to 4 peas in the hull and are all solid. I could sell all that I have to my neighbors for seed. I expect to plant my entire crop of them this year.—JESSE T. BRYANT, Northampton Co., N. C., January 10, 1910.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stocks. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised should be without them. **Quart, 15 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel (30 pounds), \$2.50.** Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga.

My son has followed your directions in curing the Spanish Peanuts bought of you, and is well satisfied. These peanuts he planted for seed (two acres), but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 sound nuts on them.—M. C. MANSFIELD, Carteret Co., N. C.,

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. **Quart 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel (22 pounds), \$2.00.** Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but, in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety. **Price, per quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel of 22 lbs. \$2.25.**

Nearly all the farmers in North Carolina have adopted the Virginia Bunch Peanut, and Virginia farmers are using them to a great extent. They are easy to cultivate, and a sure crop on fair soil. They are the most prolific of any peanuts known to the Virginia and North Carolina farmers, and for merchantable stock they will bring top prices.—POPE PEANUT CO., Nansemond Co., Va.

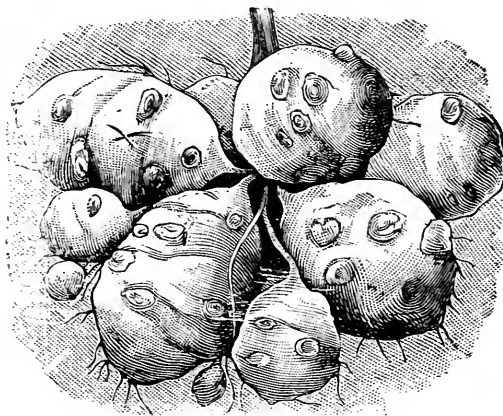
Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much

as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather

in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.



Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.30 per bushel.

The Jerusalem Artichokes are very prolific and one of the best hog feeds that I know of in all of the root crops that I have ever grown for hogs.—WALTER R. GIBBS, Hyde Co., N. C.

The Artichokes I purchased from you last spring made a fine yield, and I think they are one of the best hog feeds we can get.—W. CHESTER HOOKS, Marion Co., S. C.

COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks and saved especially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific

(RE-IMPROVED KING.)

Mitchell's Early Prolific is very early, very prolific and a large yielder of lint. Defies boll-weevil and all insects in the greatest possible way. It is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and every day counts for advantage and profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has made a bale of cotton in thirty days fruiting time, and 1,640 pounds lint per acre. Ideal under intensive culture and double cropping with clover, oats and early spring vegetables. Plant every other row in spring vegetables. This cotton responds to distance most wonderfully, and from shedding, by giving distance.

This cotton can be universally grown as the safest, surest and the most profitable crop. The seed sealed and guaranteed by the originator. Exclusively grown on the largest plantations in the South. The demand in boll-weevil territory for seed will increase this variety for all that can be grown.

The Mitchell's Reimproved Cotton I bought of you is very promising. Am well pleased with it so far.—A VAUT, Garvin Co., Okla., July 10, 1913.

Your seed are always better than I can buy elsewhere. Cotton seed you sent me are doing fine.—H. M. VANN, DeKalb Co., Ala., July 17, 1913.

Price, \$2.00 per single bushel. Put up in original 100-lb. bags, price, \$5.00 per bag (\$1.50 per bushel); 6 sacks and over at \$4.50 per sack (\$1.35 per bushel).

Simpkins' Prolific Cotton

One of the best and most productive early cottons; grown ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

This cotton also took first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years. The first premium has been taken on "best stalks," "best seed cotton," "best seed," "best lint," and "best acre."

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per bus. \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

I have used your seeds with much satisfaction, particularly Simpkin's Prolific Cotton, which has apparently produced for me, so far as I can tell, the largest yield per acre ever obtained in this vicinity.—J. D. PATTON, Bradley Co., Tenn., October 25, 1911.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily picked, large-limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

Toole Cotton is the cotton; I planted the six bushels on seed on six acres. I got the seed from you. I have never gotten over four bales on the field and I got eight and one-half bales and it makes an average of 42.12 lint—best bale made 43.56 to the 100 of seed and the worst made 41.96, and I would have made a better turnout, but I had the gin cleaned out so the seed would not get mixed. I offered \$10.00 for any man that could find anything but Toole Cotton in this six acres. I don't plant any other kind.—J. H. WATKINS, Wake Co., N. C., January 18, 1912.

There are not words in all of the English language to express the value of your Toole Cotton seed. It will make more cotton to the acre, and easy to pick. Its yield in lint surpasses all others. The seed that I bought from you this spring is excellent. My friends want to buy seeds from me at the gin. I have not enough for their supply, so will recommend them to you.—W. M. SALTERS, Kingstree, S. C., October 25, 1913.

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and firmness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

The Russell's Big Boll Cotton was fine for the chance it had, until after the dry weather, but it turned out fine.—Mrs. F. E. JOHNSON, Berkeley Co., S. C., March 14, 1912.

Hawkin's Extra Early Prolific

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large and the boll long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25.

LONG-STAPLE COTTONS

The demand for long-staple cotton is constantly increasing, and New England spinners particularly are very desirous of getting the Southern cotton growers to grow more of these varieties. Long-staple cotton usually makes very satisfactory yields, and always brings much higher prices than short-staple kinds. Farmers who desire to increase their profits from cotton growing should plant the long-staple kinds more extensively.

Sea Island Cotton

Finest long staple cotton grown. Is the kind most universally grown all through the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Our stock is grown for us by one of the largest Georgia growers, who writes that he sold a large part of his product at 34 cents per pound, staple averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. Price, pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; \$1.75 per bushel.

Lewis Long Staple Cotton

Originated in Gaston County, North Carolina. A fine upland long-staple variety, yielding as heavy as any long-staple cotton grown. The product this year sold at 18 and 19 cents per pound. North Carolina-grown cotton seed is excellently adapted for planting in Southern sections where long-staple cottons are wanted. We recommend this as one of the best of the long-staple varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS

The Materials from which our Standard Fertilizers are made are of the Best Quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish and high-grade sulphites and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs., \$3.90; per ton, \$38.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high grade analysis, even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

Standard Market Grower

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 4 to 5 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.10; ton, \$30.00.**

A great many of the large Hanover and Henrico truck growers require a special fertilizer to force their early truck for market, and, therefore, we have had this grade of goods prepared especially for this purpose. We recommend this fertilizer as giving the best results on cabbage, tomatoes, melons and all kinds of vegetables which are grown for market.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.70; ton, \$26.50.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure or can be used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured from New York to Charleston, S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Virginia.

Standard Potato Fertilizers

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 500 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizers

Analysis: Ammonia, 1½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton, \$19.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

The five bags of Standard Corn Fertilizer I purchased from you last year were very satisfactory. I think I made ten or more barrels of corn than I would have made had I not used it.—D. J. WALLER, JR., Spotsylvania Co., Va., January 25, 1912.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis: Ammonia, 1¼ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; ton, \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.25; ton, \$22.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis.—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.40; ton, \$13.50.**

Analysis.—Available phosphoric acid, 16 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.50; ton, \$14.50.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis.—Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; ton, \$14.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops, and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. The fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply it just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

Nitrate of Soda

Price, per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs 3¼ cts. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; ton, \$55.00.

Kainit Guaranteed analysis, 12 per cent. potash. **200-lb bag, \$1.35; ton, \$12.50.**

Sulphate Potash **Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50; 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; per ton, \$55.00.**

Muriate Potash **Price per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25; 200-lb. bag, \$5.50; per ton, \$50.00.**

SHELL LIME.—Per bag, 75 cts.; per ton, \$6.25. Special prices on car-load lots.

Thomas Phosphate, or Basic Slag

This is being very extensively used by our farmers throughout this section, with excellent results. The grade we offer analyzes from 17 to 19 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 35 to 38 per cent. phosphate of lime. It is particularly adapted to the soils throughout this section, and gives specially good results on poorer soils or soils that are deficient in lime and phosphoric content. It also renders available the reserves of potash and nitrogen in the soil, thus increasing the availability of the fertilizing constituents necessary for the best production of crops. The results from its use are also very beneficial where it is desired to obtain good stands of clover, which is a most important consideration, as clover is one of the most important crops to bring up productiveness of the soil. It is also specially recommended for use on pasture lands, both when seeding down and as a top dressing. On light soils the application of half the quantity of Kainit in addition to the Thomas Phosphate will be found decidedly beneficial. Thomas Phosphate really makes one of the cheapest and best fertilizers for all grass and clover crops. We recommend its use to our customers, feeling sure that they will be well satisfied with the results. **Price, per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.60; per ton, \$15.50; in 5-ton lots and over, \$15.00 per ton.**

MAPES' MANURE

THE MAPES COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers usually manufactured, in that the Mapes Company **does not use acid phosphate** as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The Mapes Manures, too, are the results of years of experience and careful experiments, by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommended them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Complete Manure for Light Soils

**SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS
AND LASTING BENEFITS**

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available 6 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides). **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.40; bag of 200 lbs., \$4.50; per ton, \$44.00.**

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productivity, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap-beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.) **Bag of 100 pounds, \$2.10; bag of 200 pounds, \$3.85; per ton, \$38.00.**

This far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill.

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.75; per ton, \$37.00.**

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices on these as follows:

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.40.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.10.

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if desired.

Full descriptive pamphlet of the **MAPES' MANURES** mailed on request.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 25 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.50; ton, \$34.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.



Lister's Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results; still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effect, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, that they have ever used.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 25 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; ton of 12 bags, \$28.00.**

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—**J. Y. EATON, Vance County, N. C.**

After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—**A. McELROY, Henrico Co., Va.**

LAND PLASTER

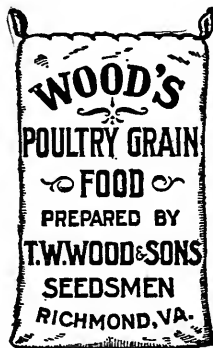
The principal use of land plaster is as a top-dressing for grass and clover crops in the spring, and for this purpose its use is decidedly beneficial, considerable increases in crops being reported from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the growing crops. It can be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia and at the same time stop odors. It adds very much to the cleanly appearance of stables where used and will increase the value of natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. **Price, per bag of 200 lbs. 75 cts.; per ton, \$7.00.**

Poultry Supply Department

Write for Our
SPECIAL POULTRY
SUPPLY CATALOG

Wood's Poultry Grain Food

This mixture contains every thing that is needed for grown fowls—wheat, barley oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, especially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.05; 100 lbs. \$1.95; 500-lb. lots \$1.90 per 100 lbs.



Hollybrook Chick Food

A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Prices, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 500-lb. lots, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

YPHER'S CHICK FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.30; 500-lb. lots, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Scratch Food—An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Scratch Food—This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

YPHER'S SCRATCHING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Forcing Food—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

YPHER'S FATTENING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production, and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

YPHER'S LAYING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Developing Food—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

YPHER'S DEVELOPING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 25 lbs., 65 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Duck Mash This ranks in excellence with our other "Hollybrook" poultry foods, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag \$1.15; 100-lb. bag \$2.10; 500-lb. lots \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY WHEAT.—Per bushel of 60 lbs. \$1.10; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.05 per bushel.

LINSEED MEAL.—100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT BRAN.—100-lb. bag, \$1.60; 500-lb. lots, \$1.55 per 100 lbs.

SHIP STUFF.—100-lb. bag, \$1.80; 500-lb. lots, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

WHITE FIELD PEAS.—Bus. (60 lbs.) \$1.85; 5-bus. lots \$1.80 per bus.

CRACKED CORN.—50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

KAFFIR CORN.—50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.30; 500-lb. lots, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

FLAX SEED.—Per lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.75

GLUTEN MEAL.—100-lb. bag \$2.00; 500-lb. lots \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 80 cts.; \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb. 6 cts.; 10 lbs. for 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

HEMP.—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BUCKWHEAT.—Bus. (48 lbs.), \$1.25; 5 bus. and over, \$1.20 per bu.

Pin Head Oats—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag, \$3.15; 500-lb. lots, \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.05; 100-lb. \$1.95; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Mustard Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal then add water. Price, by express, 1½ lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3 lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5 lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10 lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25 lb. pail \$4.50.

Blood Meal If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.10; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.75; 500-lb. lots, \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Bone Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with corn meal or bran and fed every other day, on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10 lb. bag, 35 cts.; 50 lb. bag, \$1.30; 100 lb. bag, \$2.40.

Hollybrook Meat Scraps A standard meat food for poultry of all ages.—For

success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand, we are in position to supply **Hollybrook Meat Scraps**, which contain from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

Darling's Meat Scraps A high protein meat food for poultry.—We have been selling Darling's Meat Scraps for a great many years, and they give universal satisfaction; every bag guaranteed. Feeding instructions same as for Hollybrook Meat Scraps. Price 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

SHELL, GRIT AND CHARCOAL

Granite Poultry Grit This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. 5 lbs. 10 cts.; 15 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100 lbs. Samples mailed on request. Special price by the ton.

Crushed Oyster Shells Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keeps fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. **POULTRY SIZE**, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.; 500 lb. lots 55 cts. per 100 lbs.

CHICK SIZE, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special price by the ton.

Charcoal—No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. This charcoal differs widely from ordinary commercial charcoal offered to poultry-men. It is different in size, differently screened, and does not carry quantities of useless dust. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper-lined bags. 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.00.

FOR PARCEL POST RATES, SEE FIRST PAGE.

EGG PRODUCERS

Sterling Egg Maker is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½ lb. package, 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.

FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. Price 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.

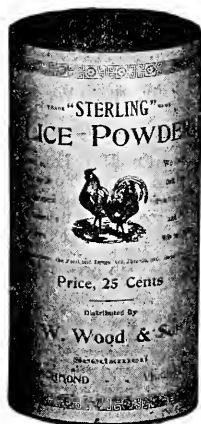
RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1lb. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 1½ lb. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 6 ozs.; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00, by express.

Conkey's Poult Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 3 ozs.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00, shipping weight 6 lbs.; 8-lb. box, \$1.50, shipping weight 9 lbs. and 2 ozs.

LICE KILLERS



Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 10 ozs.; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

RUST'S LICE KILLING POWDER.—This powder kills lice and other vermin on fowls, animals, plants or on any thing.

5-oz. box 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

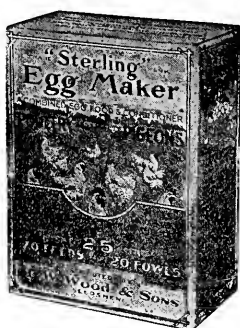
Sterling Liquid Lice Killer—This is a liquid lice destroyer, especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects, but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gallon can, \$1.00.

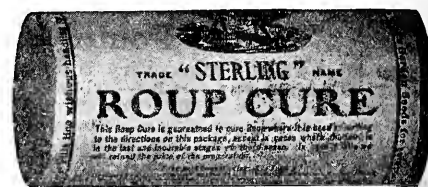
Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys disease germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.; 4-qt. cans \$1.00.



POULTRY REMEDIES

Sterling Roup Cure is a reliable remedy for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the

fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size (makes 25 gallons of medicine) 25 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.; large size package (makes 75 gallons) 50 cts., shipping weight 8 ozs.



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 25 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; medium size package, 50 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.; large size package, \$1.00, shipping weight 9 ozs.

CYPHER'S ROUP CURE.—Small size pkg., 25 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; medium size, 50 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.; large size, \$1.00, shipping weight 9 ozs.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts., shipping weight 3 ozs.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00, shipping weight 7 ozs.

RUST'S SOLUBLE ROUP CURE.—4 oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.; 9-oz. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 14 ozs.; 20-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 1 lb. and 3 ozs.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, small size, 25 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; large size, 50 cts., shipping weight 8 ozs.

Microzone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in both liquid and tablet form; 50 cts. per pkg., shipping weight 2 ozs.; or 12-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.

Hackett's Gape Cure An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, 25 cts., shipping weight 14 ozs.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and guaranteed remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chicks and scours in fowls and pigeons. Price, per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best known remedies for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea. Price Small size pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.; large size pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—A safe dependable and handy remedy for this deadly disease among poultry. Price 50 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 11 ozs.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER is life to chickens and turkeys and death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding and curing Cholera, Gape Roup, Limber Neck and Diarrhoea. Sample pkg., 25 cts., shipping weight 9 ozs.; large pkgs., 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 by express only.

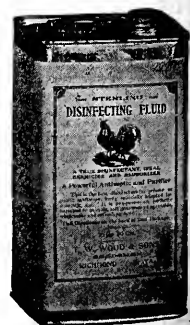
DISINFECTANTS

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50 by express.

THYMO CRESOL.—A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. By express, small bottle, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.

NAPCEOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1-gal. \$1.50 by express.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1-pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50, by express.



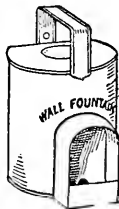
Poultry Helps and Appliances



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, small size, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb.; medium size, 30 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; large size, 40 cts.; shipping weight 1 lbs. and 10 ozs.

Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. Price, 1-qt. size, 30 cts. each, shipping weight 12 ozs.; 5-qt. size, 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-qt. size, 75 cts. by express.

Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price, 1-gallon size, 50 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 12 ozs.; 2-gallon size, 75 cts.; shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.



Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

—These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts., shipping weight 1 lb.; medium size, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 5 ozs.; large size, 35 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 5 ozs.

Economic Poultry Fountain and Feeder —These pans make one of the finest feeders and fountains that we know of. In the first place there is nothing loose—only one part. Nothing to get lost. The feet supporting the thread socket into which the Mason jar screws are firmly electric welded to the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either food or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar but any Mason jar will fit them. Price, small size, 20 cts. each, shipping weight 7 ozs.; large size, 25 cts. each, shipping weight 7 ozs.

Six-in-One Exerciser and Feeder —This Exerciser and Feeder has every advantage found in exercisers of other makes; and in addition to the grain exercise, it contains 6 other compartments for dry mash, beef scraps, grit, charcoal, oyster shells, etc. It eliminates all other feeding devices. Price, small size, \$3.75 each; large size, \$4.75 each, by express.

STANDARD DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Made with two compartments, 75 cts. each, shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action. Price: large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scrap, grit, etc., 90 cts.; small chicken size holds ½ peck, \$1.00, by express.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and has three apartments for grits and shells. 50 cts. each, shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ounces.

TUB CHICKEN FEEDER is sanitary, keeps the feed clean and dry, chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. 9-inch Feeder, 35 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 15-inch Feeder, 50 cts. by express.

ONE-TWO-THREE FEEDER—For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. Small size, 50 cts. each; large size, 75 cts. each, by express.

THE X-RAY EGG-TESTER—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each \$1.50 by express.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET—Complete, \$2.50, shipping weight 4 ozs.



Porcelain Nest Eggs—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

MEDICAL NEST EGGS—A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. Price, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and disease germs. 15 cts. each; by mail 20 cts.; shipping weight 7 ozs.; per doz. by express, \$1.00, shipping weight 6 lbs.



CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. Doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts., 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE—Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts., shipping weight 2 ozs.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS—Each 25 cts., shipping weight 1 oz.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER—25 cts., shipping weight 1 oz.

Safety Brooder Stove—This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. Price, each, \$1.75, shipping weight 4 lbs.

LAMP WICKS for No. 0 incubators, 20 cts. per doz.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz.

LAMP BURNERS for No. 0, 30 cts., shipping weight 3 ozs. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. each, shipping weight 5 ozs.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—Each, postpaid, 60 cts., shipping weight 2 ozs.

BROODER THERMOMETERS—Each, postpaid, 45 cts., shipping weight 3 ozs.

INCUBATOR HYGROMETERS—Should be used by every one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." \$1.50 each, shipping weight 11 ozs.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated cardboard, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than 3 pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.35 per dozen boxes, shipping weight 1 lb. each, 10½ lbs. per dozen; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per dozen, shipping weight 1½ lbs. each.

ANDERSON EGG BOX—Price, 50-egg size, \$2.75 per doz., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size, \$4.50 per doz., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.

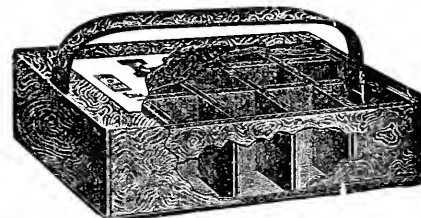
Farmers Handy Egg Boxes A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs. 6 doz. size, 90 cts.; 8 doz. size, \$1.00; 12 doz. size, \$1.25; 12 doz. egg size, \$1.25; 18 doz. egg size, \$1.50 by express.

Shipping Coops—Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, in three sizes. 1-bird size, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen by express.

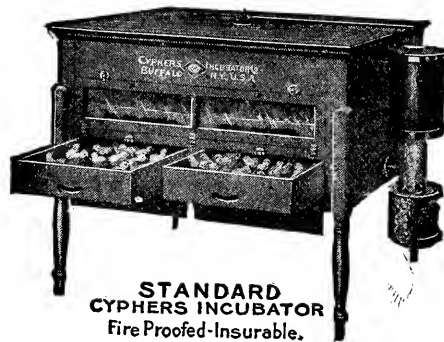
Mann's Green Bone Cutters We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, \$5.00.



Agents for Cyphers Standard Incubators and Brooders



Why Poultry Keepers Should Use Cyphers Standard Incubators

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions.

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own but positive action.

Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg chamber is more equable than in any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials, and workmanship, and if given reasonable care, will last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs).

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubator in the world.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs in good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the Cyphers Incubator Co. to do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial.

PRICES:

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities, we are able to sell them exactly at factory prices free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

No. 0. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 70-egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 144-egg size.....	22.00
No. 2. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 244-egg size.....	32.00
No. 3. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 390-egg size.....	38.00

Eggs for Setting

Shipments of eggs and poultry will be made direct from our poultry plant at Williamson Farms, in Amelia County, Va., and cannot be sent with shipments of other goods.

WILLIAMSON'S STRAINS are thoroughbred. They have been brought up to their present degree of perfection by careful breeding and selection, along the most scientific and approved lines. They are under the constant care of a thoroughly competent and expert poultryman, and the stock we send out is sure to give satisfaction.

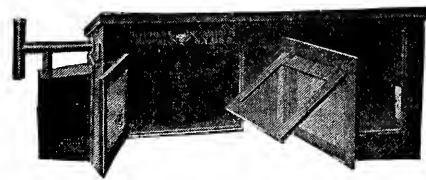
Single Comb White Leghorns Pre-eminently egg producers, not setters. They mature early and lay at six to seven months. Williamson's Strain is the best bred Leghorns in the South. **\$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.**

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds Prolific layers, especially during the winter. Attractive in appearance, vigorous, healthy, of desirable size and shape, and make large broilers. Williamson's Strain is bred from selected prize-winners. **\$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.**

Barred Plymouth Rock Splendid general purpose breed. Good layers and make first-class market and table fowls. Our strain is A1. **\$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs; \$8.00 per 100.**

Cockerels and Pullets We can usually supply cockerels and pullets of the above breeds. Write us for prices.

Muskovy Ducks—Our Williamson Strain Brown Muskovy Ducks won First Prize at the Virginia State Fair 1913. **Price for trio, \$5.00.**



Cyphers Combination Brooders and Colony Houses FOUR STYLES

FIRE-PROOFED — INSURABLE — SELF-REGULATING

First. They are rain-proof and storm-proof.

Second. They are fire-proofed.

Third. The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.

Fourth. The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.

Fifth. The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp; hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.

Sixth. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.

Seventh. There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.

PRICES:

Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at factory prices, F. O. B. Richmond, Va.

Style A. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	\$13.50
Style B. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder (formerly Style A.)....	17.50
Style C. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	19.00
Style D. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	13.00

Hovers

Cyphers Portable Brooding Hover

This self-regulating and self-ventilating portable hover was invented by the Cyphers Incubator Company in 1910, and has been well tested by them in their poultry farms. It is constructed throughout of metal, except the brooding curtain, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. **Price, \$8.50.**

Cyphers Adaptable Hover

CAPACITY 75 CHICKS.

Self-regulating and self-ventilating—every one bearing the Fire Underwriters' "Inspected Brooder" label—is used in each one of the four styles of Cyphers Brooders. It may also be used separately as a brooding device in colony coops, portable houses and home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, or piano boxes, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders, provided they are twenty-four inches high and of fairly large dimensions otherwise. **Price, \$8.50.**

International Sanitary Hover

CAPACITY 100 CHICKS.

Can be used anywhere. It can be picked up and carried around with ease and is ready for use wherever it may be dropped. No carpentering whatever is required to provide for a place for the Sanitary Hover and no digging. The location of the lamp in the center of the hover causes all the heat to be radiated inside. The hover and the surrounding floor space are always on the same level. It is necessary, however, to provide on the floor where the hover is to be used, about one inch of clean sand, and on top of it not less than one inch of litter. When this has been attended to there remains nothing to be done but to light the lamp. **Price, \$8.50.**

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Grown at Our Kenbrook Farm

SHRUBS, TREES and ROSES are shipped direct from our Kenbrook Farm, and cannot be shipped with orders for seeds.

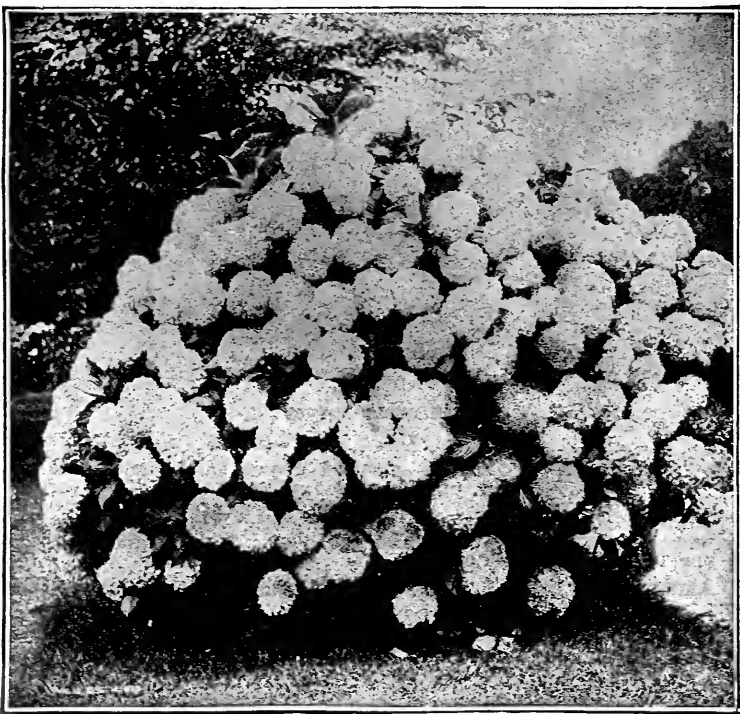
The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

The earlier in the spring these shrubs are set out, the better, although they can be safely transplanted up to the first of April. In planting out they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of good ground bone should be given, for the best growth and results.

BARBERRY COMMON or EUROPEAN (*Berberis vulgaris*)
 —A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ feet. **20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.**

PURPLE LEAVED (*Berberis var. Purpurea*)—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful, very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself. 2½ to 3 feet and 4 to 5 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. **20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.**



Hydrangea

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2½ feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.**

DOGWOOD FLORIDA (*Cornus Florida*)—Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure snow white flowers in abundance, followed by bright scarlet fruit. 4 feet. **30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.**

RED BRANCH (*Cornus sauguinea*)—Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. About 3 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

RED SIBERIAN (*Cornus Siberica*)—A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. About 4 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Double White-flowered Almond (*Prunus fl. pl.*)

Moser)

Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. Red-brown foliage. 3 to 4 feet. **60 cts. each.**

Bladder Senna (*Colutea aborescens*)

A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-blossom shaped flowers in June followed by reddish pods or bladders. 5 to 6 feet. **35 cts. each.**

BUDDLEIA LINDLEYANA—Violet purple flowers in dense racemes. A beautiful free-flowering shrub, vigorous and healthy growth. 3 feet. **40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

SWEET-SCENTED (*Buddleia varabilis*)—Strong growing shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall. Flowers lilac, with orange-yellow throat. Blooms in August, continuing until frost. 4 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europeans*)

Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet, **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Chinese Angelica Tree (*Dimorphanthus mandshuricus*) Tropical in appearance; similar in form to *Aralia spinosa*, but of bolder growth. Produces massive panicles of flowers in mid-summer. Very attractive. 2 to 3 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*) A handsome free flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In Northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

INDICA.—Delicate soft pink. **50 cts. each.**

DEUTZIA DOUBLE WHITE (*D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba*)—Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety. 5 feet. **20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.**

DOUBLE PINK—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DWARF WHITE (*Gracilis*)—Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 5 feet. **25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Cydonia var. Umbellicata Flowers brilliant, rosy-red, succeeded by large showy fruit; forms a fine shrub 2½ feet, **35 cts. each.**

European Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*) Flowers in panicles in April and May, followed by red berries, the fruit ripening early in June. 4 feet. **30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.**

Flowering Quince (*Cotoneaster nepalensis*)

Erect shrub; leaves oblong appressed hairy in both sides; flowers white or slightly pinkish; fruit deep red, oblong in June and July. One of the best fruiting species. Hardy as far north as New York. 4 feet. **60 cts. each.**

Purple-leaved Filbert (*Corylus purpurea*)

A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 2½ feet. **50 cts. each.**

False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*) A hairy shrub. Flowers dark red-purple in June and July. 3 to 4 feet. **25 cts. each.**

FORSYTHIA GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S (*Forsythia fortunei*).—Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each. \$2.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN BELL DROOPING (*Forsythia suspensa*).—Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DARK GREEN (*Forsythia viridissima*).—More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Globe Flower or Japanese Rose (*Corchorus Japonicus*)

An old favorite; of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April. Effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet. 3 feet clumps. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (*Hypericum moserianum*) Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best, strong, bushy plants. 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE WHITE BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowi*) Shrub to 6 feet with wide spreading branches and dark green leaves, pure white flowers in May and June, fruit blood-red. Very decorative with its bright red fruit from August until late fall. 25 cts. each.

RED BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowi rubra grandiflora*).—Same form of bush as *Chamaecerasus morowi*, with large leaves and large flowers. The lobes lighter. 25 cts. each.

PINK BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowi rose grandiflora*).—Same as the *rubra grandiflora* except that the flowers are large and pink with the lobes bordered with lighter pink. 25 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulis*) Tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*)

Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 2½ feet, 25 cts. each.

Laburnum or Golden Chain (*Cytisus laburnum*)

A native of Europe, with shining and smooth foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each.

LILAC or SYRINGA RUBRA DE MARLEY—Purplish red; free flowering. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WHITE LILAC (*Syringa alba*).—Cream colored flowers. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

PURPLE LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*).—The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

LILAC RAVEN (*Syringa rothomagensis*).—Produces abundance of red flowers in extra large panicles. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

PRESIDENT GREY.—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. 35 cts. each.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS SPAETH.—Very large flowers, of a deep purplish-red in immense, compact trusses. 35 cts. each.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*)

A rare and elegant tree of medium size, with beautiful fern-like foliage which in shape somewhat resembles the Maiden Hair Fern. 2 feet. 25 cts. each.

Mock Orange Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)

The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)

Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

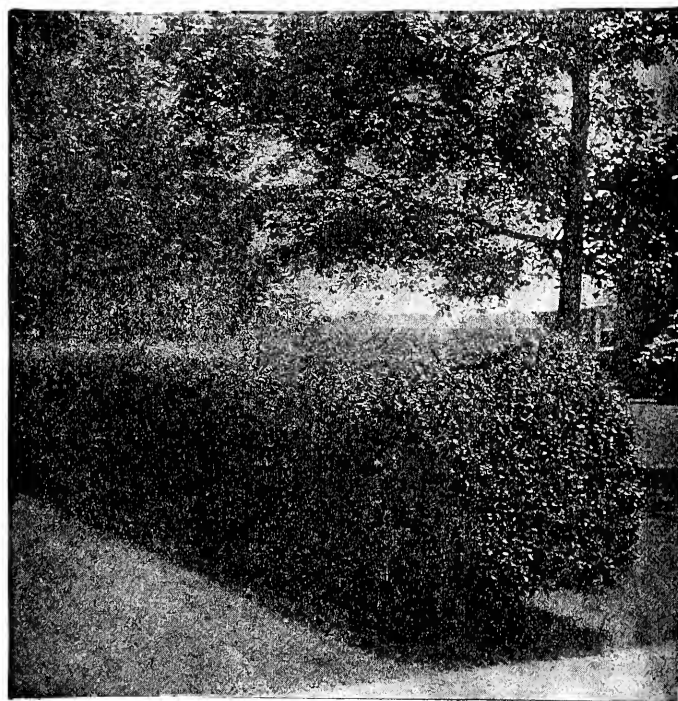
New Jersey Tea (*Americanus Ceanothus*)

A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers, profuse bloom in June and July. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Plum, (*Prunus Pissardi*) Vigorous upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 5 to 6 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (*Elaeagnus edulis*)

Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grows in almost any situation. 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.



California Privet

PRIVET CALIFORNIA.—A rapid grower and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, at \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. 24 to 30 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

AMCOR RIVER.—12 to 18 inches. \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

IBOTA (Japanese).—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts.; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

RUGOSA ROSA.—Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT.—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT.—One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red-fruited or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) Sometimes called "Coral Berr." A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, fruit and flowers, small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. We offer the following, viz.:

ALBA LUTEOLA PL.—Double white with yellowish center.

ARDENS.—Double violet-pink.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT.—Double dark red.

COELESTIS.—Simple Blue.

JEANNE D'ARC.—Double white.

PURPUREA FOL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves.

All of the above, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*)

A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

SPIRAEA THUNBERGII—Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange; and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for dwarf or low-growing hedge. 3 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

VAN HOUTTEI—Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3½ to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTHONY WATERER—The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 dozen.

REEVES SINGLE (Reevesiana)—Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES DOUBLE (Reevesiana flore pleno)—With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

BLUE or CHINESE BEARDWORT (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) A fine blooming shrub, with lavender-blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong field-grown plants. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Smooth Sumach (*Rhus Glabra Lacinata*) The leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace and intricacy the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall; this, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effect is desired. It is also decidedly picturesque trained in tree form. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Snowball (*Viburnum opulis sterilis*) Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*) A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tamarisk AFRICAN (*Tamarix Africana*)—Strong, slender growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small delicate flowers, borne profusely on bending branches. 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FRENCH (*Tamarix Gallica*)—Foliage fine and feathery, on long slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plum-like flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Weigela ROSEA.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMABILIS.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Yellow-flowered or Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*) Bright green foliage, beautifully tinted in Autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May followed by dark brown fruit. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

HARDY FLOWERING VINES

Bitter-Sweet (*Celastrus scandens*) A native climbing plant of great growth with attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit. 30 cts. each.

Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*) Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*) This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Belgica*) Blooms all summer, red and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 35 cts. each.

Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Sinensis*) Red, yellow, and white variegated flowers; very fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halleana*) A strong almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July till December, holds its leaves till January. 35 cts. each.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine nudiflorum*) A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in the year. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Japanese Virgin's Bower (*Clematis paniculata*) A choice hardy climber and most satisfactory. Of strong rapid growth, with small, dense cheerful foliage, and pure white, very fragrant flowers which appear in great profusion in August. 25 cts. each.

WISTARIA JAPANESE (*Wistaria multijuga*)—A Japanese variety bearing loose panicles, frequently 3 feet long, of deep purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

CHINESE, BLUE (*Wistaria Sinesis*)—A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wistaria Sinensis fl. alba Of similar habit to *Sinensis* with pure white flowers. 40 cts. each.

SHADE TREES

American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba Americana*)

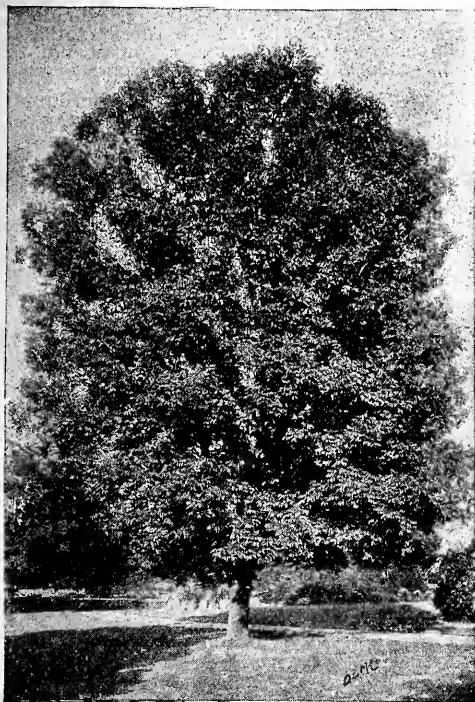
Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 7 to 9 feet. 75 cts. each.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*)

Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth. 7 to 8 feet. 75 cts. each.

Oriental Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood (*Platanus orientalis*)

A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of a bright green color. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter. As a shade tree, this cannot be excelled. 7 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.



American White Ash

pruning encourages a vigorous growth of new shoots. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Italian Poplar (*Populus Fastigiata*)

—A tall pyramidal compact-growing tree. Rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply these trees with 4-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired. 10 to 12 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina*)

—Grows to a height of 30 to 35 feet. Highly effective in winter, with its golden bark. Severe

Magnolia Soulangeana.

The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)

A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 7 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Sutner's White-Spotted Plane or Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis Sutneri*)

Foliage spotted and marked white; very ornamental. 7 to 8 feet. 75 cts. each.

Varnish Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Pussy or Goat Willow (*Salix Caprea*)

Grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. The blooms of this willow are very attractive in the early spring, and later the foliage makes a handsome show. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Flame or Bronzed Barked Willow (*Salix britzenssi*)

Grown to a height of 20 to 25 feet. Like Golden Willow, its winter effect is gorgeous, the bright red twigs contrasting with the snow. Prune as recommended for Golden Willow. 4 to 5 feet. 75 cts. each.

American Hazel (*Corylus Americana*)

Valued for its nuts. Useful for forming thickets in somewhat shaded places. 5 to 6 feet. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 6 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Purple Birch (*Betula var. purpurea*)

Quite a rare, distinct kind, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 7 to 8 feet. \$1.25 each.

English Elm (*Ulmus Campestris*)

An erect lofty tree, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American and darker colored bark. The branches project from the tree at almost right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. 6 to 7 feet. 75 cts. each.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja pyramidalis*)

A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. 4 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*)

Medium size, with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CYPRESS GOLDEN JAPANESE (*Retinospora Plumosa Aurea*)

—Very popular and beautiful. Of dense habit, with soft, feathery foliage, light green, distinctly tipped with yellow, 3 to 4 feet. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE (*Retinospora Plumosa*)

—A beautiful, strong growing evergreen tree, with abundant soft deep green foliage. 2½ to 3 feet. 60 cts. each.

SILVER (*Cupressus Arizonica*)

—Grows quite large and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Horizontal branches. Can be trained either to narrow and pyramidal or broad, open head. 5 feet. \$1.00 each.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*)

A native tree of medium size of pyramidal form. Foliage silver gray, bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 1 foot, 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Thuya (*var. globosa*)

Globe-headed Arbor Vitae. D. Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable. 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*)

One of the most graceful and beautiful, and withal one of the hardiest of evergreen trees. 2 feet. 50 cts.; 1½ feet, 75 cts. each.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*)

Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts.; \$3.00 per dozen.

American or Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia Latifolia*)

Sometimes called Calico Bush. A beautiful native evergreen shrub with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in Spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. 18 inches, \$1.00 each.

Rhododendron Ponticum

Magnificent Flowering Evergreen shrubs. Conceded by landscape gardeners and other horticultural experts to be the most beautiful and valuable of all hardy plants. In addition to the beautiful bloom it furnishes in June, its broad elegant massive foliage wins for it first place in the estimation and admiration of all. 1½ to 2 feet. 75 cts. each; \$8.00 per dozen; 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca Kosteriana*)

The blue spruce of Colorado, greatly improved. An indispensable addition to every estate. The attractive silvery-blue color stands out strongly against the green of all other shrubbery and evergreens. A healthy, vigorous grower. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.00 each.

Branch Stores:
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1707 East Franklin Street

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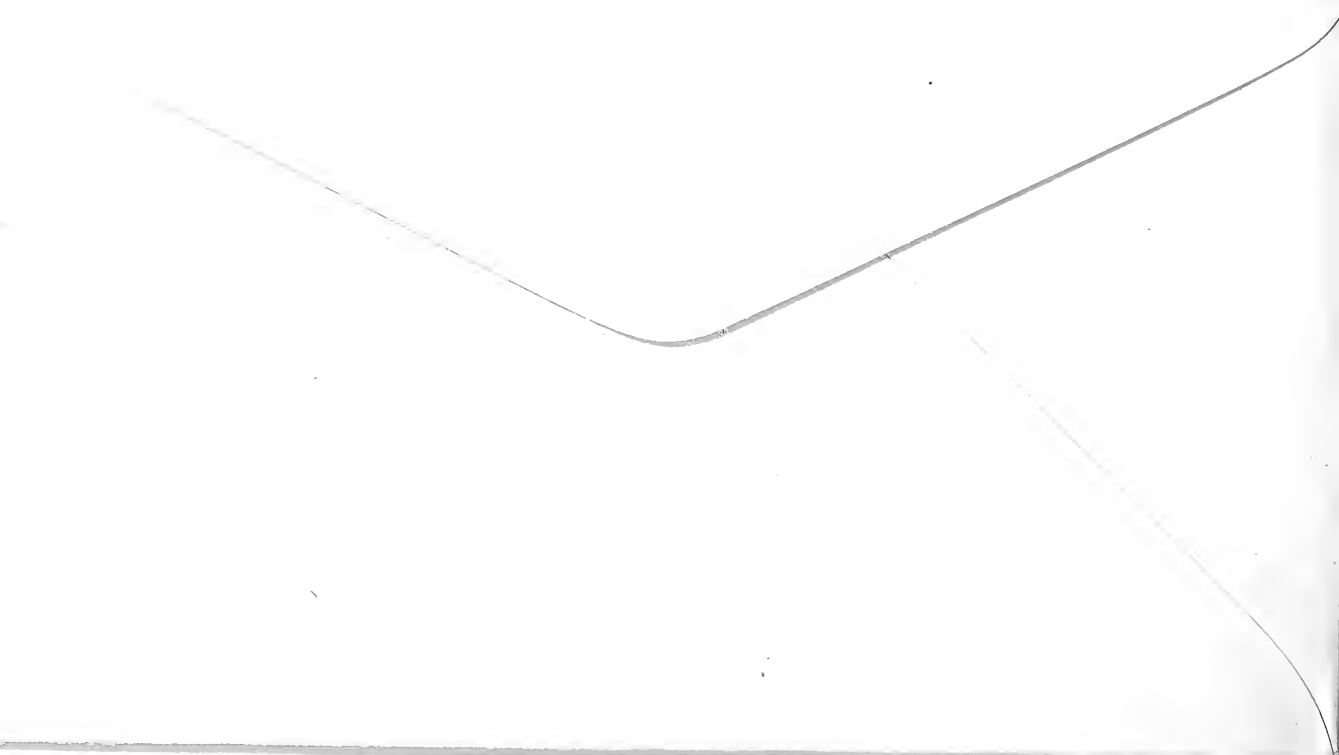
.....

T. W. Wood & Sons,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

P. O. Box 922.

Richmond, Va.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry plants can be set out in the spring any time during March or April. Make the rows three feet apart, setting the plants fifteen inches apart in the row. Keep well worked and free from weeds and in the fall apply well-rotted manure slightly along the rows as a top dressing, working it in early in the spring. A light mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation in the spring will improve the quality and cleanness of the fruit to a considerable extent.

Varieties marked "S" are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "P" are pistillate, and will not produce fruit unless some "S" sort is planted with them. We suggest two rows of "P" variety to one of "S." Shipments of Strawberry Plants are made direct from our Kenbrook Farm.

Red Bird (P)—A new strawberry of Southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. Price, by express, per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Virginia (P)—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; \$3.50 per 1,000.

My strawberry plants I purchased of you nearly two years ago are the finest I ever saw, and the Virginias you sent me in the order are wonderful. I never saw better berries than I am picking.—W. C. ROOSEVELT, York Co., Va., May 19, 1912.

Missionary (S)—A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. Price, 60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Excelsior (S)—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. The fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Improved Lady Thompson (S)—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50. Special prices on large lots.

Tip Top (P)—Similar to the Bubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and very much more productive. Imperfect bloomer, and must be planted near staminate variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Tennessee Prolific (S)—A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

Florella (S)—It is excellent to pollinize Tip Top or any imperfect bloomed variety. It is very large, very productive, and will class as strictly fancy on any market, and is an excellent table berry. It ripens early. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Bethel (S)—Large, sweet, dark-colored berry, in shape similar to the Gandy. This berry comes about midseason, is an unusually good table berry. 60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Heflin's Early (S)—A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00; 25 cts. per doz.

Brandywine (S)—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and a fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Aroma (S)—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Sharpless (S)—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Klondyke (S)—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Howell's Seeding (S)—This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Haverland (P)—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 65 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bubach (P)—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness, it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy (S)—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts., 1,000, \$3.50.

Mellie (P)—This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home, market or private use. Per dozen 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Charles Newman (S)—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

I bought some strawberries from you two years ago and they were fine.—MRS. JAMES C. SPANN, Sumter Co., S. C., March 15, 1912.

The strawberry plants I ordered of you came all right, and I believe every one is alive and well. Everything I get of you is always perfectly satisfactory.—A. T. MCNELL, Bergen Co., N. J., October 14, 1912.

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